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MCFARLANE'S REMARKS ON ARMS TALKS CRITICIZED

Military Analyst Bogachev

LD201628 Moscow TASS in English 1502 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 20 TASS -- Vladimir Bogachev, TASS military news analyst, writes

The Reagan administration, continuing to undermine the foundations of the Soviet-U.S. agreements on lessening the danger of a nuclear war and adopting new programs for a build up of U.S. weapons of mass destruction, is assuring the world public opinion that these actions of the USA are ostensibly aimed at creating motives and prerequisites for the conduct of really successful talks with Moscow.

Addressing the students of John Hopkins University, Robert McFarlane, assistant to the U.S. President for national security affairs, nostalgically reminisced about the days, which have gone never to return, of U.S. nuclear monopoly, and asserted that all negative phenomena in international relations, including the absence of dialogue between the USSR and the USA on arms limitation problems, ostensibly proceed from the fact that the Soviet Union has eliminated U.S. superiority in strategic armaments.

In an attempt to "corroborate" President Reagan's nonsensical propagandist slogan "to disarmament through an arms build-up", Robert McFarlane came forward with a mendacious statement that in 1972 the Soviet Union ostensibly went to the treaty on the limitation of anti-ballistic missile systems only under the threat of deployment of a powerful ABM network in the United States.

It is well known that the U.S. adventuristic measures aimed at achieving military superio rity have so far led only to the break-off of the Soviet-U.S. talks, including those on limiting nuclear arms in Europe and on limiting and reducing strategic arms.

Neither did the assistant to the U.S. President wish to mention that the Soviet-U.S. ABM limitation treaty is now put in jeopardy precisely as a result of Washington's intentions to flagrantly violate its provisions through the establishment of a space-based anti-missile defence.

McFarlane's pronouncements on Soviet-U.S. SALT II treaty were also styled in the spirit of the worst traditions of Reagan's rhetoric.

Contrary to well-reasoned estimates made by leading U.S. experts, McFarlane stated that the SALT treaties allegedly gave one-sided advantages to Moscow. Meanwhile, it is enough to make a cursory inspection of the text of the SALT II treaty to see that the treaty envisaged, in particular, a reduction of Soviet strategic forces by ten per cent, and that it fixed absolutely equal levels of the number of delivery vehicles of strategic weapons, and put effective barriers to an increase in the number of warheads on strategic missiles and bombers of the two sides.

Seeking to give semblance of veracity to his "conclusions", the White House representative produced a new thesis to the effect that the SALT treaties allegedly led to the U.S. renunciation of the production of B-1 bomber. All who are in the slightest degree familiar with the true state of affairs know that the Carter administration renounced the B-1 bombers for reasons which had nothing to do with the SALT II treaty.

McFarlane's speech before the students shows once again that the Reagan administration does not want, like before, to tackle the problem of limiting and curtailing the arms race on the basis of the principle of parity and equal security of the sides, and that all its thoughts are directed towards preparation for a nuclear war and towards attaining military superiority.

Correspondent Turkatenko

LD201215 Moscow TASS in English 1137 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] Washington September 20 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Turkatenko reports:

High-placed figures of the Reagan administration are actively joining the election campaign of President Reagan who seeks re-election for the second term. They praise to the skies the foreign policy of the Reagan administration and promise "new successes" in the new four years. Such a statement was made at the John Hopkins University by Assistance to the President for National Security Affairs Robert McFarlane.

In a bid to pass black for white he praised high the "readiness" of the White House to conduct negotiations and attain agreements with the Soviet Union. Meanwhile he boasted of "accomplishments" of the administration in building up the U.S. military might which are known to have led to further escalation of the arms race and the heightening of international tension. Robert McFarlane asserted that allegedly Washington's efforts in unprecedented buildup of American might create favourable conditions for... successful negotiations with the USSR on limitation of armaments.

Most zealously assistant to the President for National Security Affairs tried to present the administration as the champion of economic and social progress of developing countries, but recognition, it is true, that the United States is interested in their markets and raw material resources. McFarlane said that the earnest [as received] of "advancement" of those countries was Washington's policy aimed at encouraging private business and stimulating American capital investments in those countries. He cited El Salvador as a "positive" example of the results of such a policy. In that country Washington is known to have armed to the teeth and continues arming the bloody military regime which is waging war against the Salvadoran people.

The high-placed representatives of the administration made such pronouncements since questions of war and peace are coming to the fore in the presidential election campaign in the United States. Concern persists in the country over the course of the White House aimed at confrontation with the Soviet Union, at intimidation of those countries whose policy does not suit Washington. The evidence of that are public opinion polls which show that the majority of the Americans hold the opinion that in the years of the Reagan administration's rule the danger of war in the world sharply increased through its fault. In the ruling circles of the Republican Party they fear that this might undermine chances of the party candidates at the coming November presidential elections. Hence the attempts to pose as peace markers and even champions of social and economic progress.

PENTAGON'S PLANS FOR MILITARIZATION OF SPACE HIT

LD201752 Moscow TASS in English 1734 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 20 TASS -- TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes:

The Pentagon leaders have virtually started implementing plans for the militarisation of outer and near-earth space. As is clear from a statement by a Pentagon spokesman last Wednesday, James Abrahamson, director of the programme for the creation of a new anti-missile defence system with space-based elements, sent letters to the Pentagon's special contractors with a recommendation to start the elaboration of an overall project of a future anti-missile defense system.

The practical steps of the present U.S. Administration to saturate outer space with up-to-date weaponry are being covered by demagogic statements that at this stage it is a question of only "research work" and "feasibility study" for the creation of space-based anti-missile defence systems. On the whole, the same tactic as was used to secure the inclusion of "MX" first-strike strategic missiles in U.S. nuclear potential, is being employed. At first, there was "theoretical research" followed by the creation of "experimental specimens." And at present a hundred "MX" missiles, each capable of carrying ten homing nuclear warheads, are being prepared for construction and deployment.

There is no doubt that the launching of weapons, be it laser or other directed-energy weapons, into space constitutes a qualitatively new stage of U.S. militarist claims. These actions, besides, are at variance with the current 1972 treaty between the USSR and the USA on the limitation of anti-ballistic missile systems. As is admitted by authoritative U.S. specialists and politicians, the treaty meets the mutual interests of the United States and the Soviet Union now as well.

What is then the matter? Why does the present U.S. Administration through its practical deeds is virtually planting a delayed-action mine under this effective treaty which is of benefit to the interests of the two sides? The point is that the United States seeks to achieve military superiority over the USSR and that Washington's renunciation of the ABM limitation treaty is apparently only a matter of time and tactic. Thus, Secretary of Defence Casper Weinberger has said more than once that the USA may demand, depending on the outcome of work in the field of anti-missile systems, a revision or even renunciation of the ABM limitation treaty.

Such is in practice the Reagan administration's stand in such an important matter as the prevention of militarisation of outer and near-earth space. It was not fortuitous that Walter Mondale, U.S. democractic presidential nominee, speaking in Los Angeles this week, stressed that the present occupant of the White House opposes practically all arms limitation agreements. Mr Mondale criticised, in particular, Reagan's plans for "Star Wars," i.e. for militarisation of outer space.

The President and his assistants hold that the way to military superiority over the USSR now lies through outer space. But, as the history of the arms race has shown, the Soviet Union is capable of creating a military counter-balance to the United States in any field and that outer space will not be an exception in this respect. However, the way leads only to a further, more dangerous arms race. The Soviet Union comes out in favour of ending the arms race altogether. In order to exclude a possibility of the arms race's spreading over to outer space, the Soviet side suggests fully renouncing space attack systems, including anti-satellite weapons.

The present U.S. Administration is frankly unwilling to come to terms on this matter.

EDINBURGH NUCLEAR WAR CONFERENCE HELD IN MOSCOW

LD202308 Moscow TASS in English 2205 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 20 TASS -- "Nuclear war is totally incompatible with the continuation of global civilisation and, indeed, can only lead to its annihilation," participants in a meeting of the tradtional Edinburgh conversations unanimously stressed at a press conference here today. The 5th meeting on "survival in the nuclear age" was held in Moscow from September 17 to 20. Prominent representatives of the public, scientists and experts on military-strategic matters from the Soviet Union, Great Britain and the United States discussed issues of preventing war, reducing military spending and achieving disarmament.

Peaceful co-existence and cooperation in preventing war constitutes the only opportunity for mankind to survive in the nuclear age, Gennadiy Yanayev, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Soviet Societies of Friendship With Peoples of Foreign Countries, declared on behalf of the conversations' participants. The co-chairman of the conversations from the British side, John Barnet, Edinburgh University rector, noted that our planet will not survive the aftermath of nuclear war.

Reflecting the opinion of the Soviet, American and British public, the participants in the Edinburgh conversations stressed the dangerous character of the "first nuclear strike" doctrine, emphasising the need to conduct talks with a view to preventing militarisation of outer space. He singled out as one of the top priority tasks conclusion of an accord on a comprehensive ban and destruction of chemical weapons.

Soviet scientist Sergey Kapitsa cited numerous publications in the Soviet press about possible consequences of nuclear war. "The subject has been picked up even by poets," he said. "Andrey Voznesenskiy wrote a poem about horrors of 'nuclear winter'."

Admiral James Eberle, director of the Royal Institute of International Affairs, stressed the great importance of such informal conversations in the present-day aggravated international situation. This meeting, he said, helped the British participants to understand better the USSR's position on major issues.

PROCEEDINGS OF CEMA EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE SESSION

LD201808 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] The CEMA Executive Committee is in session in Moscow. The Hungarian delegation is led by Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai, our country's permanent CEMA representative. Jozsef Havel, our correspondent in Moscow, has sent a summary of the meeting.

The delegations first reviewed the most recent CEMA summit in Moscow, emphatically noting that it largely determined the main directions for the fraternal countries further development of their economic and scientific-technical cooperation.

The present Executive Committee session is also discussing the issues most closely linked with the implementation of the resolutions passed at the high-level consultation in Moscow. The Executive Committee approved the material prepared for the 39th CEMA Council session. This analyses the completed work, and in close connection with this, the future tasks. In relation to this, it can be established that since the 37th and extraordinarly 38th sessions of the CEMA Council, the members have cooperated in the promotion of their economic development, in the meeting of the raw material requirements of their people's economies, and in the coordination of production and scientific activity. As regards the period between the 37th and the next, 39th council sessions, the CEMA organs concentrated their attention on the consistent realization of the measures serving the deepening of the Complex Program of Socialist Economic Cooperation, the perfection of cooperation, and the development of socialist economic integration. The endeavor of the CEMA organs was to ensure the target program of long-term cooperation, the coordination by 1981-85 of the member countries' planned comprehensive integrational measures.

Then the Executive Committee examined its own work. It established that at the previous sessions of the Executive Committee, the delegations dealt with issues that, through the more favorable utilization of mutual cooperation, enable the better coordination of the economic plans valid for the next 5 years, the application of common scientific and technical achievements in the economy, and the organization of cooperation in the automatization of production. The accepted decisions serve the objective of further developing the work of the member countries' united energy system and improving all-round cooperation in the manufacture of microprocessors, robots, and electronic equipment.

NEW INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL ON MANAGEMENT THEORY

PM210755 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 19 Sep 84 p 3

[A. Stroganov report: "Joint Publication"]

[Text] "Problems of Management Theory and Practice" -- this is the title of a new journal published by the Moscow-based International Scientific Research Institute for Management Problems. Scientists from Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, the Soviet Union, and Czechoslovakia work at the Institute. The journal is intended to promote the generalization and dissemination of the fraternal countries' leading experience in the management of the economy and of scientific, economic production, and agro-industrial organizations.

DEMICHEV READS CHERNENKO GREETINGS TO YOUTH GROUP

LD201321 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Excerpts] Representatives of 34 of the world's countries have assembled in Moscow for the general assembly of the international Association of Theater for Children and Young People. In the State Children's Musical Theater, at the cermonial opening of this forum Comrade Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, spoke. He read an address from Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to the participants and guests of the assembly.

On behalf of the delegates and guests (Ilsa Rothenburg), president of the International Association of Theater for Children and Young People, expressed cordial gratitude to Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko for his warm words of greeting. The achievements of stable peace, she said, is the main aim of our creativity and all the activities of our organization.

Reports were also read at the assembly today by the leaders of the association's national centers of the USSR, France and Mexico.

CONTINUING MATERIALS ON NEW UN ASSEMBLY SESSION

IZVESTIYA Editorial Article

PM201328 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Sep 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Editorial Article: "The United Nations: Great Tasks"]

[Text] Last year's 38th UN General Assembly session left an important legacy for the new session which is opening in New York: On the USSR's initiative, its final session adopted a declaration condemning nuclear war, a resolution appealing to all states possessing nuclear weapons to agree to freeze arsenals, as well as a resolution in favor of concluding a treaty prohibiting the use of force in space and from space to earth.

To the weighty package of previously adopted UN decisions dictated by concern for strengthening international security were added recommendations whose importance and topicality cannot be overestimated.

The threat of nuclear war is not illusory, as high-ranking U.S. figures would like to persuade the public. They are confirming the seriousness of that threat through their very own actions. On official platforms across the ocean people are constantly extolling the arms race, including the nuclear arms race. The fact that in the United States, all-time record sums are being flung into the furnace of the production of the most destructive weapons is described as an "achievement." All these are presented as measures which it is claimed are designed to make a nuclear conflict less likely. But is it possible to make a building more fireproof by stacking the most inflammable material in it? Something that is highly indicative is the now customary scene in which the delegations from the United States, its NATO partners, and Japan sit in the UN General Assembly hall with their hands in their laps while the rest of the delegations vote for measures aimed at preventing a nuclear conflict!

A great deal of work has been done at the United Nations to create binding moral and legal guarantees against the outbreak of a nuclear conflict and against the use of mass destruction weapons. The Soviet Union's solemn statement at the June 1982 UN General Assembly special session unilaterally renouncing first use of nuclear weapons continues to stimulate extensive efforts by the international public and many governments to prompt the governments of other nuclear powers to follow this example and assume similar commitments.

The USSR is backing up this initiative with a number of other steps, both at the United Nations and outside. Addressing a meeting with voters on 2 March, Comrade K.U. Chernenko declared the Soviet Union's readiness to reach an understanding with other nuclear powers on the joint recognition of standards of relations between them which would rule out the possibility of a nuclear war breaking out.

More than 6 months have now passed, but Washington, and London and Paris along with it, are in no hurry to respond to the Soviet initiative. During his recent election speeches, President Reagan has been trying to present himself as an opponent of nuclear war. But words remain words without deeds. Why, it is fair to ask, does the White House chief ignore the aforementioned Soviet proposal on a code of behavior for the nuclear powers? This question is bothering many governments.

Important initiatives geared to reducing the danger of a nuclear conflict are coming from nonaligned states with which, and this is highly significant, the governments of some NATO countries are showing solidarity. In late May, as is known, a declaration by the heads of state and government of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Tanzania, and Sweden was circulated at the United Nations which called, as a first step, for an end to the testing, production, and deployment of nuclear systems and delivery systems, to be followed by the start of a considerable reduction in nuclear facilities. The Soviet Government supported this initiative. It was also greeted with approval by the governments of many other countries. In this case, too, there was a negative reaction from Washington.

The 39th UN General Assembly session will presumably pay most serious attention to this important initiative, as well as to other measures proposed with a view to fundamentally improving present-day international relations.

The United Nations already has to its credit a substantial package of documents based on General Assembly decisions and indicating the way to make progress in the prevention of nuclear war. There are the resolutions on nuclear nonproliferation, the prohibition of nuclear tests, the freezing of nuclear armaments, renunciation of first use of nuclear weapons, the strengthening of security guarantees for nonnuclear states, the creation of nuclear-free zones in various parts of the world, a ban on neutron weapons, and others.

In conditions where the world situation is deteriorating through the fault of U.S. militarist circles and their NATO partners, the role of the United Nations as the most universal forum (the organization now has 158 members) undoubtedly increases even further. Some people in the United States would like to assure people otherwise, would like to make out that the United Nations is "on its last legs" and is "losing its effectiveness"...

This kind of abuse comes from circles who will not accept changes within the United Nations that reflect changes in the complexion of the world. Changes that signify the march of ideas of social justice and national liberation.

The latter-day "crusaders," with their plans to restore the bulwarks of imperialist rule in places where the banner of independence has been raised, are having to grudgingly recognize their political isolation. Ruling circles found themselves in precisely that position in the United Nations following their aggression against Grenada last fall. The participants in the General Assembly discussion, then held on the situation in Central America (representatives of more than 60 states contributed to it), described the U.S. Government's actions as a challenge to the generally accepted standards of international law. A resolution demanding the immediate withdrawal of the occupying forces from Grenada was approved.

During the current year, the UN Security Council has discussed the aggressive U.S. actions against Nicaragua on several occasions. In this UN organ, too, the United States is increasingly finding itself in a position of isolation. Mrs Kirkpatrick, the U.S. delegate to the United Nations, launches angry tirades in this connection, without sparing even close allies of the United States, but she cannot change anything. Those days are gone!

The USSR's recent proposals on a Near East peace settlement met with a great deal of support in the world, including the Arab East. The situation in the region remains explosive. The Israeli hawks will not be pacified. Washington is whetting their aggressive appetite by talking about the "strength of the American-Israeli alliance."

The outcome of the UN Special Committee on the Indian Ocean session held the other day was that, despite U.S. resistance, the nonaligned countries secured a decision in favor of the immediate fulfillment of the UN declaration proclaiming the Indian Ocean to be a zone of peace. New efforts are also necessary to stop the fratricidal conflict between Iran and Iraq.

The UN decisions on Cyprus, Namibia, and Micronesia await practical implementation. Imperialist circles want to divert attention from such burning problems as the disgraceful apartheid system in South Africa, Pretoria's aggressive actions against neighboring African countries, U.S. neocolonialist practice, and other equally urgent questions by fueling the ballyhoo over Kampuchea and Afghanistan for the purpose of gross interference in the internal affairs of those sovereign states. These efforts have been and will continue to be duly rebuffed!

In his report published on the eve of the 39th session, UN Secretary General J. Perez de Cuellar points out the very grave consequences for the developing countries of the economic and financial and currency policy of the Western countries, above all the United States. Over one-third of their export revenue alone goes to pay interest on debts.

In light of these facts, the topicality of the joint statement made at the United Nations late last year by the delegations of the Belorussian SSR, Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Mongolia, Poland, the USSR, the Ukrainian SSR, and the CSSR calling for the imperialist policy of economic diktat, blackmail and threats to be outlawed is even more obvious.

Life is placing the problem of preventing an arms race in space in the very forefront of constructive diplomacy. Progress in the entire sphere of real disarmament depends on its solution. It is hardly likely that there will be any practical steps in this sphere without the prevention of the militarization of space. The United Nations has considered this problem on several occasions, adopting a number of important recommendations. It is now a matter of implementing them.

The United Nations, now approaching its 40th anniversary, has great positive experience of activity in the field of safeguarding peace. Life shows that if this task is to be successfully solved, the real causes and sources of the threat of war and international tension must not be ignored. Treatment of the disease requires a diagnosis. In international life it is a matter not of spontaneous crises but of deliberate actions by those circles that are prepared to gamble with the future of the world for the sake of their imperial ambitions.

This kind of behavior heopardizes the existence of human civilization. There is no hiding this fact. There is too much at stake. And the more resolutely the world community says "No!" to these claims, the more successful will be the struggle for the interests of lasting peace and international cooperation common to all peoples and all states.

Gromyko Meets Kiprianou

LD202003 Moscow TASS in English 1946 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] New York September 20 TASS -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, USSR foreign minister, has met here with President Spiros Kiprianou of the Republic of Cyprus.

The conversation, which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere, covered some aspects of relations between the Soviet Union and Cyprus, and a number of international issues on the agenda of the 39th U.N. General Assembly session.

Andrey Gromyko reaffirmed the Soviet Union's invariable stand in support of the independnce, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus, which pursues a policy of non-alignment. It was stressed that the USSR favours withdrawal of all foreign troops from the island's territory, dismantling foreign military bases and a settlement of the Cyprus issue with due regard for the legitimate interests of both communities, on the basis of the appropriate U.N. decisions, without any interference from the outside.

Spiros Kiprianou informed about the situation in the settlement of Cyprus problem. In so doing, he pointed out the difficulties standing in the way of a political settlement of that issue.

In the course of the meeting was pointed out concurrence or closeness of the stands of both countries as regards the limitation of the arms race, elimination of the dangerous seats of international tensions, improvement of the political atmosphere in the world and elimination of the threat of nuclear war.

Gromyko Meets Dost

LD201950 Moscow TASS in English 1940 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] New York September 20 TASS -- Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and Foreign Affairs Minister of the USSR Andrey Gromyko today had a meeting with the foreign affairs minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, Shah Mohammad Dost, who is heading an Afghan delegation to the 39th session of the U.N. General Assembly.

During the conversation, they discussed some issues of Soviet-Afghan relations and exchanged views on several international problems.

On the situation which emerged around the DRA as a result of outside interference in the internal affairs of that sovereign non-aligned state, equitable member of the United Nations Organisation, Andrey Gromyko stressed the consistent and principled character of the Soviet Union's approach to a political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan. The USSR backs the DRA Government's constructive proposals which provide for a complete and unconditional cessation and guaranteed non-resumption of armed and any other outside interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs and pave the way for normalizing relations between that country and its neighbors.

Shah Mohammad Dost reaffirmed the DRA Government's aspiration to continue applying persistent efforts with a view to achieving as soon as possible a political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan on a realistic and constructive basis. The minister declared the DRA Government's firm support for Soviet initiatives directed at terminating the arms race, improving the international situation and averting the nuclear war menace.

The conversation was held in a warm comradely atmosphere.

Gromyko Meets Ali Khan

LD202035 Moscow TASS in English 2006 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] New York September 20 TASS -- Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and Foreign Affairs Minister of the USSR Andrey Gromyko has received the Foreign Affairs Minister of Pakistan, Sahibzada Yaqub Ali Khan.

Chief attention was given in their conversation to the situation in south west Asia. Andrey Gromyko pointed out that a normalisation of the situation in that region is hampered by the continuing undeclared war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, waged primarily from Pakistani territory. Facts show that the scale of Pakistan's interference in the DRA's internal affairs through connivance at armed raids inside Afghan territory has been expanding, rather than diminishing, of late.

Sahibzada Yaqub Ali Khan was told that Pakistan's hostile actions against Afghanistan, a state friendly to the Soviet Union, cannot but affect Soviet-Pakistani relations. Our country will continue to extend necessary assistance to the people and the government of the DRA in repelling outside aggression. At the same time, the USSR favours a political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan on the basis of the known proposals by the DRA Government.

Pointing to the need for a complete termination of armed invasions and other subversive actions, carried out from the territory of Pakistan and with assistance from its authorities, Andrey Gromyko expressed the hope that the Pakistani leadership will display necessary realism and adopt a position that would make it possible to advance forward at the talks being conducted between Afghanistan and Pakistan through the mediation of the U.N. secretary-general's personal representative.

Comparison of Rockefeller Meeting

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on page 4 of its 21 September First Edition carries a TASS report entitled "Talk in New York." It has been compared with the Moscow TASS English version published in the 20 September Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page CC 1, under the subheading "Rockefeller Receives Gromyko" and reveals the following variations:

In the TASS dateline in the first line of the item, PRAVDA substitutes "20" for "19"

In line four of the first paragraph, PRAVDA reads: ...held a conversation here with prominent representative... (supplying "here")

UN SECRETARY GENERAL HOLDS TALKS ON CYPRUS

LD210824 Moscow TASS in English 0538 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] New York September 21 TASS -- A regular round of negotiations on the settlement of the Cyprus problem, which was held by Perez de Cuellar, secretary general of the United Nations Organization, with leader of the Greek community of the island and President of the Republic of Cyprus Spiros Kiprianou and leader of the Turkish community R. Denktas, has been wound up here. According to Perez de Cuellar, the negotiations passed in a businesslike atmosphere and covered basic aspects of the comprehensive settlement of the problem.

The settlement of the Cyprus problem was seriously complicated following the proclamation by the leadership of the Turkish community of the so-called "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus" last November. The U.N. Security Council qualified it as absolutely arbitrary and unlawful. The NATO military has a stake in preserving tensions in Cyprus, since it seeks to preserve military bases on the island and to turn it into its strategic springboard in the Mediterranean.

SOVIET, ICELANDIC AIDES CONSULT ON UN AGENDA

PM191253 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Sep 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed report: "Bilateral Consultations"]

[Text] Soviet-Icelandic consultations on questions relating to the upcoming UN General Assembly session and bilateral relations were held 12-13 September at the USSR Foreign Ministry. Taking part in the consultations were: on the Soviet side V.F. Petrovskiy, member of the USSR Foreign Ministry Collegium, and G.N. Farafonov, chief of a USSR Foreign Ministry department; and on the Icelandic side I. Ingvarsson, general secretary of the Icelandic Foreign Ministry, and H. Kroyer, Icelandic ambassador to the USSR.

They discussed problems of limiting and curbing the arms race and settling conflict situations and also some questions concerning bilateral Soviet-Icelandic relations.

FURTHER ON USSR POWERPLANTS UNDER IAEA CONTROL

LD201604 Moscow World Service in English 1310 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] Talks have ended in Vienna, Austria, between representatives of the Soviet Union and of the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA]. Our commentator Leonid Levchenko writes that the talks dealt with control by the agency of some of the Soviet nuclear installations. These are several nuclear power plants and research reactors.

The Soviet Union has favored all along broad international cooperation in the peaceful uses of atomic energy. Such cooperation would help promote mutual trust between states, both the states that possessed nuclear potential and those that have none.

The Soviet Union was guided by the idea of placing the mighty force of atomic energy at the service of peaceful endeavor, not destruction, when at the second special UN General Assembly session on disarmament, in June 1982, it expressed readiness to have the International Atomic Energy Agency control part of its peaceful nuclear installations.

And the Soviet foreign minister, Andrey Gromyko, pledged its readiness to link the subject of international cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy with the problem of strengthening in all possible ways the regimen of nonproliferation of nuclear weapons. The USSR proceeded from the assumption that a stricter regimen of this kind is equally in the interests of both nuclear and nonnuclear countries, as it helps with maintaining peace to serve the cause of security relations.

The Soviet Union is greatly involved in various spheres of international activity to help strengthen mutual trust between states. It also favors a further rise in the prestige of the treaty for nonproliferation of nuclear weapons and of the International Atomic Energy Agency as well as a better control by this agency.

It is common knowledge that many nonnuclear countries want IAEA control over some of their peaceful nuclear installations as well as those of the nuclear states, within the regime of the nonspread of nuclear weapons.

Not only has the Soviet Union responded to this call but has also taken a concrete step in this direction as well by having worked out together with the IAEA a corresponding draft agreement. The draft takes into account the status of the Soviet Union, both as a nuclear power and as a depository of the treaty for nonproliferation of nuclear weapons.

The nonnuclear participants in this treaty show an interest in that that the nuclear powers should guarantee their security.

The Soviet Union believes that this issue can be resolved by concluding an international convention. The Soviet Union is also ready for bilateral agreements about such guarantees to the states that do not possess nuclear arms and have none of them on their territory.

Combined with the other Soviet initiatives aimed at preventing nuclear disaster, these proposals can give, if realised, a reliable guarantee of peace. To achieve this goal, the states, both nuclear and nonnuclear, must show goodwill, the way the Soviet Union does in international affairs.

NATO MANEUVERS AIMED AT JUSTIFYING MISSILES

LD202301 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1845 GMT 20 Sep 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by Georgiy Zubkov]

[Text] NATO is holding its largest military maneuvers since the sixties. They are the Autumn Forge-84 maneuvers which translates verbatin as the Military Forge-84 [Voyennaya Kuznitsa 84] maneuvers. The beachhead for the maneuvers stretches from Noway in the north to Turkey in the south. Almost 300,000 men are involved.

They are simulating the stopping of a Soviet blitzkrieg on the border between the two German states. Indeed, the correspondents are not sparing any hues of expressions to describe how the forces of the Warsaw Pact countries are allegedly breaking through into the territory of West Germany, how bridges and powerlines are being destroyed, how blows are being inflicted upon command posts and how panic and chaos are arising everywhere.

Why was all this needed? Listen to what General Bernard Rogers, the supreme commander in chief of NATO armed forces in Europe, had to say. If they break through, he said, NATO has two options, either to capitulate or else to go to nuclear warfare. The dispatches from the maneuvers are filled with fear. Panic and chaos are required by the NATO generals to justify their preparations for nuclear warfare, to intimidate the populations of West Germany and other European countries and to receive approval for their actions.

Genscher and Howe, the foreign ministers of the FRG and Britain, visited forward positions of the maneuvers. They have been saying virtually the same thing. Like a duet they have been uttering word-for-word the text they have learned by heart, saying: The combat power of NATO must be built up and fresh types of armaments must be created. They have indeed been revealing that nuclear deterrence is their main trump-card. Genscher and Howe left no doubt in their statements that the FRG and Britain will continue the deployment on their soil of American first-strike nuclear weapons, Pershing and cruise missiles, aimed at the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. Pronouncements of this sort by the ministers only delighted the NATO generals.

WEST EMPLOYS 'DIVIDE, RULE' ECONOMIC POLICY

LD202159 Moscow TASS in English 2025 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 20 TASS -- TASS commentator Yuriy Maksimov writes:

The international commercial banks of the industrialized capitalist powers have opposed a "global settlement" of the extremely acute problem of foreign debts experienced by the developing states. This decision, which is both of economic and political character, was reported by the International Finance Institute. The institute incorporating 185 banks of the United States, Western Europe and Japan, was founded last year with the clearly expressed aim of "coordinating" relations with the developing states.

The stand of the leading creditor banks on the problem of foreign debts of the newly-free states followed soon after the closing (on September 15) of a meeting in the Argentine city of Mar del Plata of the ministers of foreign affairs, economics and finance of 11 major Latin American countries belonging to the so-called Cartagena Group. It was devoted to drawing up a common platform for the debtor countries at the session of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank scheduled to be held next week.

In face of the growing financial and economic dominance, above all, of American big capital, the countries of the Cartagena Group have addressed their common appeal to the West for holding a "direct political dialogue". There are weighty reasons for such an appeal: The countries, which participated in the meeting, have an aggregate foreign debt of 350 billion dollars. Such a high financial dependence is a real threat not only to the economic and political stability of the Latin American states, but also to their independence. Latin America has to pay annually 30 billion dollars in interest on the credits received from American and West European banks.

The U.S. policy in the field of crediting is the prime cause why the developing countries encounter such difficulties in the repaying of their debts. The Wall Street bankers enoouraged by Washington have four times increased the prime lending rates this year alone, which has resulted in an automatic increase of Latin American's debts by five billion dollars. The timely repayment of debts is also hampered by the protectionist policy of the Western powers combined with deterioration of the terms of trade, while the prices of the products exported by the newly-free countries permanently decline, thus causing a decline in their currency earnings.

Thus, the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America find it practically impossible to shake off the yoke of debts by acting each on its own. It takes collective decisions both by the debtors and creditors. This is what the developing countries demand. But the club of the Western banders says an explicit and resolute "No"! Their policy reduces not to a "global resolution" of the problem, but to forcing on each individual country their terms. When treating the debtors, one by one, they believe, it is easier to handle any debtor. In other words imperialism continues pursuing the old "divide and rule" principle.

INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC SEMINAR OPENS IN MOSCOW

LD201521 Moscow TASS in English 1313 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 20 TASS -- An international seminar of leaders of national Olympic committees of Asian, African and Latin American countries opened here today. It is being held under the aegis of the International Olympic Committee within the "Olympic solidarity" programme.

The seminar is attended by leaders of more than 50 national Olympic committees, presidents and general secretaries of a number of international sport federations, members of committees of international and continental organizations.

Sepaking at the opening of the seminar, M.V. Gramov, chairman of the National Olympic Committee of the USSR, chairman of the Sports Committee of the USSR, welcomes IOC President Juan Antonio Samaranch (Spain), president of the Association of National Olympic Committees (ANOC) Mario Vasquez Rana (Mexico), honorary IOC director for the "Olympic solidarity" programme Anjelmo Lopez (Spain), all participants in that important international meeting, who came to Moscow. He emphasized that the programme of the seminar will make it possible to freely discuss problems which are uppermost in the minds of international sporting public, exchange experience of work.

The participants in the seminar plan to exchange opinions on questions which became most acute in the recent years in the Olympic movement. The very first speakers voiced concern over the future of the Olympic Games, their concern in the face of growing commercialisation of the games, penetration of professionalism into amateur sport. Also discussed will be questions pertaining to the role of national Olympic committees and their organizations in the Olympic movement.

The participants in the seminar will familiarise themselves with the physical culture and sport movement in the USSR, accomplishments in the sphere of sporting science, activities of the USSR NOC.

The seminar is to last till September 30.

CONFERENCE ON ARMS RACE, ENVIRONMENT ENDS

LD201757 Moscow TASS in English 1750 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] Geneva September 20 TASS — The conference on examining the effects of the convention on the prohibition of military or any other hostile use of environmental modification techniques has closed today. The convention drawn up on the Soviet Union's initiative has contributed to limiting the arms race, by preventing its spread to man's natural environment.

The conference was attended by representatives of more than 40 countries of the world, including the USSR, the USA, Britain and India. In the final declaration they confirmed their deep interest in preventing the use of environmental modification techniques for military or any hostile purposes. They pointed out the effectiveness of the convention and declared for a broadening of the circle of the participating states.

MOSCOW HOSTS THERMAL ENERGY CONFERENCE

PM191307 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 4 Sep 84 p 2

[Excerpt] The achievements and prospects of the thermal energy industry and its related scientific and technical spheres are at the center of attention of the participants in the 10th Conference of the International Association for the Properties of Steam which opened in Moscow 3 September. Scientists and specialists from nearly 20 countries including Britain, Canada, the USSR, the United States, France, the FRG, the CSSR, and Japan are taking part in its work.

IZVESTIYA SCORES RISE OF 'NEW RIGHT' IN U.S.

PM190826 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Sep 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Own correspondent L. Koryavin "Letter From Washington": "Who Has Ordered 'Right Turn!'"]

[Text] He is used to being a "star." Shouts of approval from the crowd, the flares of flashbulbs, TV cameras...Jack Kemp is quite used to all this from the days when he used to dart across the green field, firmly clutching an oval ball. There is a player in American football called the "quarterback," the mainstay of the team who he throws the ball and directs the main play.

Jack Kemp was a "quarterback," a famous sportsman who tasted glory both on the field and on newspaper pages and TV screens. Today, too, his name can be glimpsed in the press, but not in his capacity as a sportsman, but as a rising "political star." The "quarterback" made a sharp turn and dashed from the sports arena under the cupola of the Capitol. Fourteen years ago he stood for the House of Representatives on behalf of the Republican Party, and rapturous a crowd of fans delegated their sports idol to the country's supreme legislative organ.

"To begin with, nobody took me seriously. THE WASHINGTON POST did not interview me once. I was even the target of ridicule in the House of Representatives," he told a group of besieging reporters a few days ago. But he was stubborn and proud, this thickset guy with short cropped hair. Jack Kemp did not give up and, rolling up his sleeves, set about proving that he can be a "quarterback" in politics, too.

Jack Kemp got his way. Again the shouts of the crowd, the flares of flashbulbs, TV cameras...He holds forth from the rostrum of the Republican Convention in Dallas. In Jack's honor, bigwig patrons give banquets for 2,500 people, invitation-only dinners are organized. He is invariably pursued by dozens of reporters and surrounded by fans sporting badges with his image on their chests. True, after the jovial receptions he often has to hide behind the tightly shut windows of a limousine that drives past demonstrators lining the route shouting unflattering words at him and sharply condemning his political creed. Why is this?

In joining the political game, Jack Kemp has chosen a field where ultraconservative growth is sprouting thick and fast. He has become the leading player on the "New Right" team -- a motley coalition of reactionary organizations proclaiming that "their era is beginning now." (There was a particularly vigorous demonstration of this in Dallas.) The press described the Republican Party Convention as a "peak" in Jack Kemp's political rise, although he does not intend to stop here, but has set his sights on greater heights of state activity.

The fact that a "star" of politicians such as Jack Kemp rose at the Republican Convention and that documents were adopted that set out a so-called "ideology" that completely merges with the practice of the present U.S. Administration has induced observers to draw a whole series of conclusions. Dallas, where an untraconservative platform, a true "bible of latter-day crusaders", that preaches hatred and social injustice triumphed, put the seal of official approval on the gradual transformation that has taken place in the U.S. Republican Party over the past few years. Above all, it consists of a sharp turn to the right by the Republican machine, which has entailed changes in many of the structural and organizational components of its machinery.

While in the past the Republican Party still tried to camouflage its conservative real self, this mask of "external respectability" has now disappeared completely.

Right-wing circles have gained the upper hand in the Republican Party, and at the current stage it looks like a party that has absorbed the worst features of the ultraconservative elements.

The extreme right now expresses complete satisfaction with the course steered by the chief of the White House. It had, for instance, called for stepped up U.S. militarist actions and the wrecking of the Geneva talks. Events have shown that the administration complied with these demands of the extreme rights.

The extreme right, the "New Right," and all the country's conservative circles have established a firm alliance with the Republican administration. They are actively backing the President's candidacy for a second term, while simultaneously drawing up a long-term strategy for concentrating power in the hands of the most aggressive U.S. reactionary circles.

Proclaiming the dawn of "their era" the "new right," represented by Jack Kemp, Senator Jesse Helms, and other right-wing extremists, has set itself the goal of asserting U.S. leadership throughout the world, pursuing the arms race, hardening confrontation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, and cutting back social programs and benefits for the poor and destitute. Are these "theoretical precepts" not the embodiment of the "practical activity" currently being conducted by the present U.S. Administration in the international arena and within the country? Here the aggressive militarist course of the White House, the administration's onslaught on the working social rights, and "reagnomics" come together.

The U.S. extremists not currently seeking an alternative to Reagan's candidacy: They have put him up for a second term. However, in the strategy and tactics of the ultraconservative circles, which are elaborating long-term plans for the usurpation of power, the long-term trend is also becoming visible.

It must not be disregarded that the very term "right-wing extremist" scares off many Americans, it puts people on their guard because it is identified with the threat of war and social injustice. The reactionary clans take this into account and are hastening to cover their sharpened swords with olive branches. Various kinds of propaganda screens are put up in an effort to conceal the essence of the reactionary movement. The title "rightwing extremist" is replaced by "populist," chauvinist tendencies are masked with a smokescreen of "patriotism," and the struggle for the "rebirth of Amrica" is sanctified by invoking the "national spirit." Jack Kemp has bluntly declined; "I prefer to call myself a populist because the term the "New Right" puts off those Americans whose support we must win."

What is the main point of this "new political coalition?" According to the calculations of the right-wing strategists, it must include the so-called "middle strata" of society, that is, the petite and middle bourgeoisie and the privileged section of the working class. In choosing their approach to the "average American," they are trying to convince him that only the "New Right" expresses the genuine "interest of the nation."

However, they are bluffing. By means of political demagoguery, they are trying to win the greatest possible number of supporters and potential voters. There are precedents in history, when to the shouts of the maddened crowd the "defense" of the interests of the petit bourgeois was invoked, promising them "Lebensraum." Today the U.S. reactionary circles are trying to convince Americans of the need to have spheres of "vital interests," which must be won by a "blitzkrieg" along the lines of the "Grenada excursion." The "New Right" only professes to dissociate itself from big capital and the country's political and church leadership. In practice the political coalition is propped up precisely by this "triumvirate," which subsidizes, supports, and gives it blessing to politicians such as Jack Kemp and people of his like.

The representatives of "big business" fund the activities of the "New Right." The "spiritual father" of the U.S. "extremists," the leader of their clerical wing -- the so-called "Moral Majority" -- is the Reverend Jerry Falwell.

Having infused the new Republican election platform with the conservative spirit, the ideologists of the extreme right are taking a more long-term view and drawing up a strategy for usurping power not only in the party, but in the country's political system as well. Even today, on the eve of the 1984 elections, they are beginning to program the next presidential campaign.

In Dallas, in a fit of chauvinism, Republican Convention delegates, having put up Reagan for a second term, also raised posters with the slogan "Jack Kemp for president in 1988!"

And so the "quarterbacks" are joining the political game.

FORM MEANS MORE THAN SUBSTANCE IN U.S. ELECTIONS

LD201624 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] With the November election approaching, taking samples of public opinion has dramatically picked up. What do these polls reflect?

An interesting observation in this connection was made by David Rosenbaum in THE NEW YORK TIMES news service. Commenting on the latest NEW YORK TIMES CBS news poll he wrote: The poll found evidence to support the argument made in the Mondale camp that on many issues, ranging from arms control to abortion, the public is closer to the Democrats' stand than to Reagan's, but that fact was not helping the challenger. It is not the first time that eyebrows go up in surprise and even disbelief at why form should dominate substance to such an extent. Thinking journalists scratch the surface when they cite such factors as personal appeal, emotions, intuition, charisma, and sense of humor, even if its pretty sour. For an outsider, it is not serious. After all, all that would be fine if somebody were selling a product. This is where big smiles help.

There must be something else to it, and in this respect the following example comes to mind. On 7 September, President of the Public Agenda Foundation, Daniel Yankelovich, sent a 90-page study to President Reagan and Walter Mondale. Based on the results of a number of polls and surveys, the study arrives at the conclusion that Americans are often misinformed about U.S. arms policy. The study depicts the American electorate as anxious, often misinformed, and sometimes confused about U.S. policy on the use of nuclear weapons. It blamed the misconceptions on official statements and media reports.

There is no smoke without a fire. Misinformation is a fertile soil for slogans and rhetoric. According to Daniel Yankelovich, 83 percent of Americans think that a limited nuclear war is nonsense, but nevertheless the arms race continues to be described in Washington as a way to peace. The American public was told that cruise and Pershing II missiles in Europe would facilitate the Geneva talks, they were blown up. [as heard] Bringing weapons to space is decribed as a program aimed at preventing nuclear war. Experts insist that the program will bring about more instability and dangerous uncertainty. Some keep applauding the peace through strength slogan without even bothering to think what strength means now that there already are thousands of nuclear warheads.

Serious newsmen from serious publications in American have failed to come out with a satisfactory answer about why form means more than substance in an election year. When this happens in a major nation, it is truly worrisome.

U.S. PARTIES REACH ACCORD ON 1985 MILITARY BUDGET

LD211117 Moscow TASS in English 1104 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] Washington September 21 TASS -- The U.S. military budget will reach a staggering 292,900 million dollars in fiscal 1985 under a final accord reached between the leaders of the Democratic and Republican Parties in the U.S. Congress. The formal endorsement of the Pentagon's budget by Congress is expected shortly.

As compared to the budget of the current fiscal year, the new military budget will increase by 28,700 million dollars.

CSSR PAPER CITED ON 'DANGEROUS' U.S. POLICY

PM191615 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 19 Sep 84 First Edition p 5

[Unattributed report: "A Realistic Path Toward Security for the Peoples"; subtitled "Editorial in the Newspaper Bratislava PRAVDA"]

[Text] The newspaper PRAVDA has published an editorial which says in part: "When Soviet leaders put forward realistic proposals for disarmament and the relaxation of international tension, U.S. circles feign surprise and are speechless to begin with, and later, as always, take up a negative stance. At the same time, they try to cover up their policy with hypocritical appeals for peace.

However, essentially the U.S. leaders' current policy is purely militarist and presents a serious threat to peace. Disregarding and often crudely flouting other peoples' interests, the White House seeks to secure leading positions in the world for the United States. To achieve this aim and to safeguard its class interests, it is building up its military potential and expanding the production of all types of arms on an unprecedented scale, pushing the planet to the brink of a nuclear catastrophe.

In an attempt to justify their dangerous, inhuman policy, the most reactionary U.S. circles are whipping up anticommunist hysteria. President Reagan rejects the resolution of pressing international problems through talks and the achievement of mutually acceptable agreements, resorting to blackmail and threats of force.

The Washington administration's program is one of a feverish fueling of the arms race, preparations for "limited" nuclear wars, military operations in space, and the provocation of armed conflicts. Virtually none of Reagan's widely publicized "peace initiatives" has anything in common with a real reduction of the military arsenals. All the proposals put forward by the U.S. side have pursued primarily one objective -- that of freeing Washington's hands to enable it to implement new military programs aimed at achieving military superiority over the USSR.

Almost every day loud assurances come from the White House claiming that the United States is "ready for peace." The problem is, however, that peace Washington-fashion does not resemble in the least the peace which the peoples are seeking. In the U.S. capital they have their own understanding of the concept of "peace." They mean "peace on the basis of strength."

Mankind now faces the question of how to stop bare-faced imperialism which -- for the sake of its hegemonist ambitions -- is capable of pushing the fatal button. The replies to PRAVDA of K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, indicate -- not for the first time -- a realistic way to thwart the senseless plans.

This document is a reaffirmation of the Soviet Union's unbending determination to hold talks on important problems on which the fate of peace depends. It appears that some people in the United States simply cannot get used to the idea that the only way to talk to the USSR is on equal terms. There is no sensible alternative, because no shows of military strength will help the United States to change a world which does not want to live life on the American model.

The unprecedented upsurge in the peace movement at present only confirms that mankind rejects the policy of feverish arms race as implemented by the most aggressive imperialist circles, because it sees the future in sensible peaceful coexistence.

U.S. 'IN NO HURRY' TO SIGN UN GENOCIDE CONVENTION

LD202223 Moscow World Service in English 2010 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Yuriy Reshetnikov commentary]

[Text] On Wednesday, the Foreign Relations Committee of the U.S. Senate recommended approval of a UN convention outlawing genocide. Wednesday's vote marked the fifth time in 15 years that the Foreign Relations Committee had recommended approval of the treaty. Thus far it has been effectively defeated in the United States. Our observer Yuriy Reshetnikov in his commentary discusses the issue:

The UN international convention on the prevention and punishment of genocide was unanimously approved by the UN General Assembly in 1948 and signed by President Truman. Since then it has been approved by more than 90 nations, including the Soviet Union. To date, the United States stands alone among the major powers refusing to approve the convention. This month the Reagan administration unexpectedly came out in support of the genocide treaty. Most observers, however, believe that the gesture was largely symbolic since the chances for early Senate approval were slim. And apparently the administration is merely playing politics with the issue, trying to capture Jewish votes less than just 2 months before the presidential election.

The treaty defines genocide as the authorization of certain acts with intent to destroy in whole or in part a national, ethnic, racial or religious group, and obliges countries that are parties to it to prevent and punish genocide. Apparently the U.S. Government fears to be held accountable for its policies in this regard both at home and abroad. The U.S. record on this score is far from clean. The plight of American Indians may serve as a perfect example.

Once numbering close to 13 million people, over the years they have been reduced to less than 1 million. Seven hundred thousand of them are currently penned up on reservations which someone described as the first mass concentration camps devised by man. While in the past the Indians were systematically slaughtered like wild animals, today the U.S. Government policy toward them produces virtually the same results. The sweeping cuts in welfare programs carried out by the Reagan administration have had a particular devastating effect on American Indians. Up to 80 percent of Indians are unemployed and their average life expectancy is only 44 years as compared to 75 for white Americans. The melting pot that is American Society is supposed to be just, but it has no use for the country's indigenous population. It seems that the only conceivable outcome of such policies could be the total extinction of the once proud American Indian.

Nor is the U.S. record any better abroad as far as the provisions of the genocide convention are concerned. As Israel's closest ally, the United States is guilty of complicity in all (?but) destruction of Palestinian culture in the occupied Arab lands and systematic extermination of Palestinian people.

As the chief guarantor and supporter of the Salvadoran regime, it should be held accountable for the bloodbath committed there by government troops, and the list is yet incomplete. Perhaps it is hardly surprising that the United States should be in no hurry to approve the UN convention on genocide.

REVEREND BILLY GRAHAM RECEIVED BY PONOMAREV

LD201731 Moscow TASS in English 1726 GMT 30 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 20 TASS -- Boris Ponomarev, chairman of the Commission for Foreign Affairs of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has received at the Supreme Soviet today Billy Graham, a prominent public and religious figure of the United States.

During the meeting, Boris Ponomarev briefed Billy Graham on a wide range of the USSR's peace initiatives directed at strengthening peace and preventing nuclear war, pointed out the invariable striving of the Soviet Union, its leadership for the development of constructive relations with the United States for starting fair and serious talks, aimed at reaching agreements in the interests of ensuring the security of all countries and peoples.

Boris Ponomarev pointed out the importance of cooperation between people of different ideological and philosophical views in the struggle against the growing threat of nuclear war, for ensuring the basic right of every person -- the right to life.

Billy Graham said that all peoples of the world are faced with the threat of nuclear destruction hanging over them. He stressed that his trip to the USSR had enabled him to understand even better the sincere striving of the Soviet people for peaceful cooperation with all peoples, including with the people of the United States.

The meeting was held in a well-wishing and constructive spirit.

Meets Peace Committee's Zhukov

LD201804 Moscow TASS in English 1753 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 20 TASS -- Billy Graham has stated here that he is a preacher, not a politician, and that it is precisely in this capacity that he intends to continue his peace-making activities.

The U.S. evangelist preacher met today with the leadership and activists of the Soviet Peace Committee, one of the USSR's largest public organisations which is headed by Yuriy Zhukov.

The tour of the USSR, according to Dr. Graham, has convinced him of Soviet people's striving to live in friendship and cooperation with the U.S. people.

Yuriy Zhukov in his speech during the meeting drew attention to the deterioration of the international situation of late, the deterioration which is connected, in particular, with the deployment of new U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles in a number of NATO countries and with Washington's plans to militarise outer space. He pointed out that the Soviet public greets the growth of anti-war sentiments among the U.S. public.

Summing up the results of the conversation, Yuriy Zhukov stated: Despite the inevitable differences over a number of concrete problems, we are united in the opinion that it is essential to intensify the struggle for peace, against the arms race.

SEREBRENNIKOV ON CONFERENCE ON EARTH'S DESTINY

LD201737 Moscow TASS in English 1709 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 20 TASS -- Political news analyst Robert Serebrennikov writes:

The second international conference on the destiny of the earth has opened in Washington. Attending the representative forum are prominent American political figures and legislators, representatives of anti-war and other public organizations of the United States with a total membership of more than 10 million people and delegates from various countries.

The political declaration issued by the sponsors of the conference on the eve of its opening stresses that nuclear war jeopardizes the very existence of humankind and of the planet suitable for life. The document, which was signed by more than 200 most prominent political and public figures of the country, scholars, including 19 Nobel Prize laureates, declares, among other things, for a freeze on weapons, for a cut in the stocks and subsequent scrapping of nuclear weapons, for an international agreement on demilitarization of outer space, for strengthening the regime of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons.

The conference on the destiny of the earth is in itself a significant and promising fact. It is evidence of the growing deep concern of wide circles of international, including American public, about the danger of nuclear war in conditions of the situation in the world which has aggravated now to a dangerous limit, awareness of the need for most resolute and urgent measures to deliver humankind from the threat of nuclear destruction.

It is well-known whence the threat to peace. This threat stems from the policy of open militarism and claims to world domination by the current Washington administration, the course pursued by it for a further dangerous build-up of international tensions, for spreading the arms race to outer space, its absurd strategic concept of survival and victory in a "limited" or "protracted" nuclear war.

Yet, the greater is the threat to civilization from this hegemonistic, adventurist policy of Washington, the more active are getting the forces countering this policy. The anti-war, anti-missile movement, in which millions of people of goodwill are joining and which has reached an unprecedented scale, is an expression of humankind's wish to prevent war, curb the arms race and ensure lasting universal peace and reliable international security. The adventurism of the White House is a source of growing concern also for a considerable part of the public in the United States itself, who ever more clearly realize the disastrous consequences of the arms race and of whipping up of militarism.

As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, its policy is consonant with the noble aspirations of the peoples, the world public for peace and for ending the arms race. The USSR confirms its goodwill to peace by concrete steps aimed at eliminating the threat of a thermonuclear conflict.

The USSR's unilateral commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons has met with a wide response. The international situation would have considerably improved and confidence would have been built up between states if the Soviet Union's example were followed by other states possessing nuclear weapons. Such a step would indisputably contribute in a decisive measure to ridding humankind from the nuclear threat.

"The inhabitants of one planet are passengers of one ship", as French author de Saint Exepury put it, who wish peace and tranquil life and not war hysteria and a burdensome arms race. Therefore every contribution to the struggle against nuclear war is so weighty.

TIKHONOV, KAPITSA MEET WITH JAPANESE AMBASSADOR

LD201442 Moscow TASS in English 1441 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 20 TASS — Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, received Yasuo Katori, the ambassador of Japan to the USSR, at the latter's request, in the Kremlin today.

A number of matters of mutual interest were touched upon during the conversation in which Mikhail Kapitsa, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, took part.

SOVIET-JAPANESE ROUNDTABLE IN MOSCOW IN OCTOBER

LD202315 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] A routine Soviet-Japanese roundtable conference will take place in Moscow in October. Taking part in it will be representatives of broad strata of the public. They will discuss the development of Soviet-Japanese relations and ways to promote the relaxation of international tension and disarmament.

In a conversation with a TASS correspondent, Matsumae, president of the Japanese Association for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, expressed confidence that the forthcoming conference will not only contribute to the development of political, economic, and cultural ties between the two countries, but also to the cause of improving the international situation.

PRAVDA CITES KIM IL-SONG ATTACK ON U.S. POLICY

PM201500 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Sep 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Cause of Tension"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 10 Sep — The bellicose policy of U.S. imperialism is the cause of the present dangerous exacerbation of the situation in Asia and throughout the world, Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] Central Committee and DPRK president, stated here.

The military alliance between U.S. imperialism and Japan represents a serious threat to security in this part of the world. For all intents and purposes, Tokyo is promoting the implementation of Washington's aggressive strategy aimed at establishing world domination, the DPRK leader stressed. Japanese ruling circles are striving with all their might to perpetuate the division of Korea and are pursuing a hostile policy with regard to the DPRK. The recent trip to Tokyo by the Seoul dictator Chon Tu-hwan was a new step along the road of knocking together a U.S.-Japanese-South Korean military alliance.

U.S. imperialism is striving to turn Japan and South Korea into a springboard for new aggressive adventures. It is these plans that are served by the siting there of U.S. nuclear weapons and the buildup of military contingents. The militarization of Japan which the United States is striving for runs counter to the Japanese people's interests and is a blatant challenge to all Asian peoples.

The WPK's consistent course is aimed at ensuring lasting peace in Korea and its peaceful reunification, and at overcoming the present tension on the Korean peninsula, the general secretary of the WPK Central Committee noted.

DPRK'S KIM YONG-NAM LIKENS SOCIALISM-IMPERIALISM

PM200853 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Sep 84 First Edition p 4

[Unattributed report: "Common Goals: Article in the Journal KULLOJA"]

[Text] "Socialism -- Mighty Bulwark of Peace" -- under that heading, KULLOJA, political and theoretical organ of the Workers Party of Korea [WKP] Central Committee, has published an article by Kim Yong-nam, WPK Central Committee Politburo member, vice premier of the Administration Council, and DPRK foreign minister.

Today, the article says, the question of war and peace is one of the most acute questions in world politics. It is an urgent requirement of our era to prevent war and eliminate the threat to peace and security created by the imperialists' senseless aggressive policy. The United States, which lays claim to world domination, entertains plans to destroy socialism and steps up the production of mass destruction weapons. Today imperialism is opposed by the mightiest revolutionary force of modern times -- socialism, whose symbol and high ideal is peace. The struggle for the relaxation of international tension and the elimination of the threat of war and in defense of peace is the basic principle of the socialist community countries' foreign policy.

The socialist states, the journal stresses, has sufficient might to thwart imperialism's intrigues and to defend peace in the world. The source of this lies in their common social system, goals, and interest, and in the relations of friendship and cooperation that exist between them. These are sincere, lasting, comradely relations between class brothers, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. Socialism's political, economic, and military might is the reliable bulwark of peace.

The USSR and European socialist countries, which have repeatedly put forward constructive proposals aimed at establishing peaceful relations between the Warsaw Pact states and the NATO countries, have adopted countermeasures in connection with the siting of new American medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe. These steps are of great significance for preventing a new world war and preserving peace. Only by strengthening friendship and cohesion is it possible to thwart imperialism's hostile intrigues and reliably defend peace and security.

Active support for the measures adopted by each socialist country to rebuff imperialism's aggressive actions is of great significance for victory over the forces of war and for preserving and consolidating universal peace. The WPK and the DPRK Government, the article says, are actively struggling to preserve peace in Asia and throughout the world and consistently pursuing a course of strengthening friendship and cohesion with the fraternal countries on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

DPRK PARTY ORGAN HITS CHON TU-HWAN'S JAPAN VISIT

PM191357 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Sep 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Article in NODONG SINMUN"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 18 Sep -- The NODONG SINMUN newspaper regards the results of the recent trip to Tokyo by Seoul's dictator Chon Tu-hwan as a dangerous new step toward the formation of a dangerous U.S.-Japanese-South Korean military alliance.

The trip's main aim, the newspaper notes, was to supply that military triangle with one more missing element -- a military deal between the pro-American puppet regime and Japanese reaction. There was a great deal of talk in Tokyo about peace and cooperation, but the sides' main attention, however, was focused on military questions.

All of this directly threatens security in the Far East and helps to further exacerbate tension. Seoul and Tokyo have reached an accord on joint aggressive actions within the framework of American imperialism's global counterrevolutionary strategy, the newspaper writes.

The adventurist policy of Washington and its satellites creates serious obstacles to the peaceful unification of Korea and entails the danger of new military conflicts on the Korean people peninsula and the Asian Continent as a whole. The Korean people, together with all progressive peoples in the world, resolutely condemn this militarist course. It is essential that a reliable barrier be erected to the militarist ambitions of American imperialism, the newspaper emphasizes.

KCNA CITED ON DPRK-S. KOREA RED CROSS MEETING

PM201456 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Sep 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "KCNA Report"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 19 Sep -- The KCNA news agency reports that a meeting has been held in the hamlet of Panmunjom between representatives of the Red Cross Societies of the DPRK and South Korea. The meering examined questions of sending to the inhabitants of a number of regions in South Korea the material aid which the DPRK Red Cross Society has decided to grant them.

DPRK-USSR INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE SESSION

Arkhipov, Kong Chin-tae Meet

SK211023 Moscow International Service in Korean 1130 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] On 18 September, First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Comrade Arkhipov met DPRK State Administration Council Vice Premier Comrade Kong Chin-tae, who is visiting Moscow to attend a regular meeting of the Soviet-Korean Intergovernmental Consultative Committee on Economic, Scientific, and Technological Affairs. During the talks, they discussed issues of future developments in trade and economic relations, which are of common interest.

13-18 Sep Talks Summarized

PM201448 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Sep 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Commission Session]

[Text] A routine session of the Soviet-Korean Intergovernmental Consultative Commission on Economic, Scientific, and Technical Questions was held in Moscow from 13 to 18 September.

Questions connected with the state of bilateral trade and economic relations, the fulfillment of the 1984 protocol on trade and payments, the acceleration of the assimilation of the design capacity of enterprises built in the DPRK with USSR collaboration, and the further expansion of cooperation in the spheres of science, technology, and certain other spheres were examined.

The sides also discussed the prospects for the development of USSR-DPRK economic cooperation in light of the accords reached during the May visit to Moscow by the DPRK party and state delegation headed by Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Workers Party of Korea Central Committee and DPRK president.

The session passed in a friendly, businesslike atmosphere. A joint protocol was signed on the results of the commission's work.

The Soviet delegation was headed by N.V. Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and the Korean delegation by Kong Chin-tae, vice premier of the DPRK Administration Council.

DPRK-USSR FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY HEADS MEET 18 SEP

SK201155 Moscow International Service in Korean 1330 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] On 18 September, talks were held in Moscow between chairman of the Central Committee of the Soviet-Korea Friendship Society Comrade Tarasov, Soviet minister of Light Industry, and chairman of the Central Committee of the Korea-Soviet Friendship Society Kim Yong-chae, who stopped over in our country while on his way home after attending the Budapest meeting of the socialist countries' communications ministers. During the talks, they expressed their mutual resolve to further strengthen alliance and contacts between the two countries' friendship societies. Deputy chairman of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries Comrade Bernov also attended the talks.

TOLKUNOV MEETS DPRK PARLIAMENTARIANS 13 SEP

PM191251 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Sep 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed report: "For the Development of Contacts"]

[Text] L.N. Tolkunov, chairman of the USSR parliamentary group, met with a DPRK parliamentary group delegation headed by Yo Yong-ku, vice chairman of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly Standing Council, on 13 September. The delegation is in Moscow en route to Geneva for the 72d conference of the Interparliamentary Union.

During a conversation held in a warm and friendly atmosphere, mutual interest was expressed in the further development of parliamentary links, which serve the basic interests of the two socialist states' peoples.

It was noted that the recently held Soviet-Korean summit talks will help deepen interparliamentary contacts and strengthen the traditional friendship and cooperation between the USSR and DPRK.

CORRECTION TO MPR'S DUGERSUREN'S MOSCOW STOPOVER

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Mongolia's Dugersuren Makes Moscow Stopover," published in the 19 September Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page C 3, only paragraph, penultimate line:

...officials and also T. Gurbadam, Mongolian ambassador to ..., (correcting name of Mongolian ambassador to USSR)

B. KARMAL ON 'SERIOUS THREAT' TO DRA'S SECURITY

PM201503 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Sep 84 Morning Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Afghanistan: A Serious Threat to the Country]

[Text] Delhi, 19 Sep -- The hostile policy of a number of Western countries that are waging an undeclared war against democratic Afghanistan presents a serious threat to the country's security and independence, B. Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council, has declared.

The enemies of the Afghan people are spending millions of dollars to organize counterrevolutionary gangs which are infiltrated into Afghan territory to fight the country's government and the gains of the revolution. The counterrevolutionary rabble is trained in 117 camps set up in certain countries neighboring Afghanistan, notably Pakistan, he said in an interview to All-India radio.

B. Karmal highly praised the Soviet Union's internationalist assistance in ensuring the DRA's security. The need for the presence in the republic of the limited contingent of Soviet troops, there at the request of its legitimate government, will be removed only when foreign interference in the Republic's internal affairs completely ceases and firm international guarantees are given that such hostile actions will not be repeated in the future, he stressed.

The Afghan leader noted that the working people have achieved considerable successes in building a new society since the April Revolution. The Afghan people now enjoy genuine democratic rights and freedoms, guaranteed by the people's power and the country's government.

B. Karmal stressed the need to step up the struggle for the relaxation of international tension and the preservation of peace throughout the world. The tense world situation, which has arisen through the fault of the imperialist forces, presents a serious threat to Afghanistan and other countries. An important role in this context is played by the struggle of the nonaligned states for peace, disarmament, and the creation of a new economic order in which Afghanistan, as a member of the Nonaligned Movement, is playing an active part, he noted.

DRA YOUTH LEADER LAUDS SOVIET ASSISTANCE

PM191359 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 13 Sep 84 p 3

[Article by (Farid Mazdak), first secretary of the Afghanistan Democratic Youth Organization Committee: "Young People Reaching Maturity in Struggle"]

[Excerpts] Our country's people, led by the PDPA, carried out the April Revolution six years ago. This is not long ago in historical terms. We are taking our first steps along the path of the new life. These are confident but difficult steps. Our people were bequeathed a heavy past; we lack many things, and the revolution had to resolve not just complex political questions and overcome not only exceptional economic backwardness but also many national, religious, and tribal problems.

Nevertheless, we are living in wonderful times: An age-old dream is materializing before our very eyes -- workers are working, peasants are getting land and water, and young people are getting a chance to study.

The PDPA's entire activity promotes the Afghan people's happiness and prosperity. The Afghanistan Democratic Youth Organization is the party's loyal and reliable assistant. As B. Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council, has said, the party proudly notes that the country's young patriots are setting about resolving the most urgent tasks with their characteristic revolutionary enthusiasm, conscientiousness, boldness, and courage.

The April Revolution's victory in Afghanistan placed qualitatively new tasks on the Afghanistan Democratic Youth Organization's agenda. These are: to improve the structure of the organization and strengthen its ranks, begin work to explain the truth about the revolution, and mobilize young men and women to combat external and internal counter-revolution. We have created primary organizations, regional, city and provincial committees, and youth committees within the DRA Armed Forces, organized individual youth battalions and teams for the protection of public order, and set up a political education system among members of the Democratic Organization of Youth of Afghanistan.

Our organization presently numbers over 125,000 young men and women representing 10 nationalities and tribes.

The main task of the country's young revolutionaries is to combat counterrevolution. As a result of wide-scale mobilization work by the Afghanistan Democratic Youth Organization, 5,000 young men and women have joined the Armed Forces this year alone.

The counterrevolutionary gangs, operating on instructions from the forces of international imperialism headed by the United States, are waging a vigorous economic war against the Republic. Thus the PDPA and our youth organization are devoting paramount attention to ensuring normal economic life and reviving the economy.

Young people are expected to play a great role in this.

At present many Afghans cannot read or write but we can clearly see that weapons, explosives, forged money, and drugs are being smuggled across the DRA's eastern, southern, and western borders, whereas we are receiving machinery, tractors, fertilizers, produce, children's school books, and medicines from our northern border. Thousands of young Afghans are studying in Soviet VUZes. Soviet engineers are helping us build power stations and irrigation channels. Finally, Soviet internationalist soldiers together with People's Army servicemen are defending our republic against encroachments by the forces of external and internal reaction.

This is what we receive from friendship with the Soviet Union!

A festival of friendship between Soviet and Afghan youth is opening today in Dushanbe. We are certain that it will be a bright event in the life of our two countries' young men and women and a demonstration of the indestructible unity of our parties and peoples.

U.S. USES HUMANITARIAN GROUPS TO AID DRA REBELS

LD201807 Moscow TASS in English 1755 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] New Delhi September 20 TASS -- An official spokesman of the government has told journalists that the Government of India resolutely opposes the use of international agencies, the U.N. development programme, in particular, for supporting the Afghan emigres. He emphasised that the Indian Government does not regard as refugees the Afghan emigres who left their native land.

This statement has been made in view of attempts being made in the West now to portray as refugees the Afghan counter-revolutionary rabble that have stained themselves with bloody crimes. LINK magazine points out that Western powers headed by the United States, under the cover of U.N. humanitarian functions, shamelessly make use of the high prestige of the world body for dirty purposes to justify their support for the anti-Afghan bandit formations that sow death and destruction in the territory of the Democratic Republic of Afghanstan (DRA). Meanwhile, as the journal points out, it is precisely under the mask of "refugees" that the most hardened bands of cutthroats operate, making piratic inroads from Pakistani territory into Afghanistan, killing civilians, including children, setting fire to schools, blowing up mosques, and destroying economic facilities.

INDIAN MP RAPS U.S. 'FABRICATION' ON BOMBING PLAN

LD202108 Moscow TASS in English 2052 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] New Delhi September 20 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Leonid Kotov.

R.L. Bhatia, member of parliament and general secretary of India's National Peace and Friendship Committee, has denounced a fabrication made up by U.S. spy services and palmed off upon Pakistan, alleging that according to space reconnaissance data, India is preparing a bomb strike against Pakistan. This fabrication, he declared, serves as evidence of the mean play of the United States, aimed at destabilizing the situation in India. The White House's hostile position with regard to India has been reaffirmed in the transference to Pakistan of data obtained by American spy satellites which are constantly monitoring Indian territory.

By supplying Islamabad with obviously false information and assuring it of its "authenticity", the United States has unwillingly revealed the existence of a secret agreement in accordance with which Pakistan receives American intelligence data on India's military potential, which seriously undermines its security. The Indian parliamentarian stressed that such reckless actions on the part of the United States and transfer to Pakistan of false evidence of India's "aggressiveness" may provoke a serious conflict in the region.

The fact that the Pakistani Airforce has been placed on high alert, the Indian EXPRESS newspaper writes, shows that the U.S. Administration's provocative rumpus has attained its objectives. The state of high alert has not been lifted even now when the slanderous fabrications by the overseas allies of the Pakistani military regime were fully exposed and the American intelligence data on India's "hostile intentions" were proved groundless. By contemplating this provocation, the newspaper points out, the White House proceeded from the premise that the greater the lie, the sooner it will be believed by those who would like to conceal with the help of its own aggressive plans.

U.S.-ARMED PAKISTAN BASE FOR AGGRESSION

PM191233 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Sep 84 First Edition p 5

[Veniamin Shurygin article under the "Our Commentary" rubric: "Base for Aggression"]

[Text] It is clear from recent reports in the world press that Washington is studying the possibility of expanding supplies of modern arms and military hardware to Pakistan. The Indian newspaper STATESMAN writes in particular that Islamabad has asked the United States to sell it Hawkeye E-2c early-warning aircraft and also supply air-to-air missiles for the F-16 fighter-bombers that it has already acquired.

In addition, Pakistan is seeking to obtain highly efficient spy planes from the United States equipped with the latest electronic equipment.

The Pakistan military regime's militarist ambitions are being encouraged in every way. Under a $3.2-billion military and economic aid program, the United States is supplying Pakistan with tanks, armored personnel carriers, self-propelled howitzers, anti-aircraft guns, and other military hardware. The United States and other NATO countries are playing a decisve role in creating Islamabad's nuclear potential. This all serves the purpose of turning Pakistan into a tool of the aggressive U.S. policy in South and Southwest Asia, the Indian Ocean, and Persian Gulf region. "Without a Pakistan confident of its strength," U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger declares, "the resistance in Afghanistan will come to nothing," meaning by resistance the undeclared war launched against the DRA with U.S. assistance.

The facts show that Pakistan is presently a base for American espionage activity in Asia. Not only does the training of anti-Afghan bandit formations take place there, but subversive operations against other Asian states are also planned there.

Militarization is placing a heavy burden on Pakistan's economy. The balance of payments deficit is growing and inflation is worsening. The value of the Pakistani rupee has fallen in the past 6 months to its lowest level ever -- around 14 rupees to the U.S. dollar, compared to 10 rupees in January 1982. Military spending, however, is growing all the time. It constitutes almost one-third -- 30 billion rupees -- of all appropriations in Pakistan's budget for fiscal 1984-1985.

The arming of Pakistan by the United States and its allies on a scale that goes beyond its defense needs cannot fail to alarm other states in the region. India's leader, for example, has repeatedly stated that the militarization of Pakistan is one of the main obstacles to improving relations between the two countries. The supply of new consignments of American military hardware to Islamabad is not only fueling the arms race on the subcontinent but is also harming the cause of peace in the whole region.

NEW ZEALAND BILL TO BAN NUCLEAR SHIPS SUBMITTED

LD201314 Moscow TASS in English 1159 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] Canberra September 20 TASS -- TASS correspondent Sergei Solovyev reports:

A bill prohibiting the entry into New Zealand of ships with nuclear weapons, and also nuclear-powered ships, has been submitted for consideration of parliament of that country.

The bill was submitted by a representative of the Social Credit oppositional party and supported by the Labor Government. The government declared that on its part it will submit for parliament's endorsement one more, still broader bill, which will comprehensively expound New Zealand's anti-nuclear stand.

If the above-mentioned bill is accepted, ports of New Zealand will be closed to practically all ships of the American Seventh Fleet in the Pacific, a considerable part of which is equipped with nuclear weapons or have nuclear engines.

As was reported today by New Zealand's newspaper DOMINION, as a reply measure Washington decided to resort to economic repressions towards New Zealand.

SPK CITED ON OPPOSITION TO 'COALITION' UN SEAT

LD201722 Moscow TASS in English 1643 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] Phnom Penh September 20 TASS -- The notorious "Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea", which is broadly publicized by the imperialist propaganda machinery, has no right to occupy a place at the U.N. It is just a cover for the provocative activities of Pol Pot men and other reactionary Khmer Groupings, which entrenched themselves in Thailand's territory, stressed a commentary of the Kampuchean news agency SPK.

Being an assemblage of puppets of the forces of imperialism and hegemonism, this "government", if it may be called that, does not represent anybody and has no support of the Kampuchean people. It found refuge in Thailand's territory only due to the assistance of the forces of world reaction, which are trying to use these gangs in an attempt at hampering the advancement of the Kampuchean revolution.

The presence of representatives of an anti-people regime at the U.N., the agency stresses, runs counter to the principles and humane aims of that organization and undermines its prestige in the eyes of the world. Only the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, which is the legitimate representative of the Kampuchean people, is entitled to speak on its behalf from the rostrum of the United Nations Organization and other international forums.

People's Kampuchea appears in the international arena as a state pursuing a consistently peaceable policy. Under the leadership of the People's Revolutionary Party, our people has scored considerable successes in all fields of the economy and culture, is confidently marching on the way of building a new life. And no forces can make the Kampuchean people sidetrack from the path it has embarked, the SPK stresses in conclusion.

ARTICLE ON PRK'S PROGRESS DESPITE INTRIGUES

PM181546 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 17 September in its Morning Edition carries on page 5 a 1,600-word M. Ilinskiy article entitled "Kampuchea: Rising From the Ashes," recalling U.S. "atrocities" in Indochina and the "total genocide" committed by the Pol Pot regime.

He goes on to describe the PRK's progress since January 1979, citing (Min Khin), general secretary of the Kampuchea-USSR Friendship Association, on current achievements and noting:

"However, the Khmer people's successes enrage the enemies of the young republic. The notorious 'Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea,' which is given much publicity by the propaganda machine of imperialism and reaction, only serves as a cover for the provocative subversive activities of the Pol Pot supporters and other Khmer groupings that have entrenched themselves on Thai territory. These mad fanatics who receive weapons, food, and financial support from imperialist circles and international reaction continue committing crimes. The bandits are robbing peasants, killing civilians in border areas, and then retreating into their 'wolves' lairs' in Thailand."

However, Ilinskiy concludes, the People's Revolutionary Army is decisively rebuffing them and the PRK's international prestige is steadily growing.

COMPARISON OF REPORTS ON NEUES DEUTSCHLAND ARTICLE

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on page 4 of its 20 September Morning Edition carries a TASS report under the rubric "The Press Testifies" and the headline "Bonn Ignores Reality." It has been compared with the Moscow TASS English version published in the 20 September Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page F 1, under the headline "NEUES DEUTSCHLAND Cited on FRG-GDR Relations" revealing the following variation:

On line two of the second paragraph, IZVESTIYA has "statehood" instead of "state citizenship"

AUCCTU, GDR TRADE UNION DELEGATION HOLD TALKS

PM200900 Moscow TRUD in Russian 15 Sep 84 pp 1, 3

[A. Kalashnikov report: "Cooperation Strengthens; FDGB Central Board Delegation Meets With Trade Union Aktiv"]

[Text] The talks between delegations from the AUCCTU, headed by AUCCTU chairman S.A. Shalayev, and the Central Board of the Free German Trade Union Federation [FDGB], headed by H. Tisch, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the FDGB Central Board, ended in Moscow on 14 September. A communique on the FDBG Central Board delegation's official friendly visit to the USSR was adopted.

On the same day, a meeting was held in the Palace of Labor between the FDGB Central Board delegation and workers from the AUCCTU, trade union central committees, and Moscow's trade union aktiv. It was opened by S.A. Shalayev, chairman of the AUCCTU.

The FDGB Central Board delegation's visit has once more vividly demonstrated the strengthening ties of friendship and cooperation that have united the working people and trade unions of the USSR and the GDR for almost 40 years now, he stated. Cooperation between the trade unions of the USSR and the GDR is being implemented at all levels -- from trade union centers to primary organizations, and in virtually all directions of trade union work. The main content of this cooperation is familiarization with and extensive dissemination of the best experience of each other's work. We are focusing on questions of intensification and rationalization of production; efficient utilization of fuel, energy, raw material resources, and work time; raising of output quality; amelioration of working people's work and living conditions; and the improvement of trade union democracy and educational and mass cultural activity. We attach paramount importance in the implementation of this work to actively involving broad circles of working people in it.

Over 400 Soviet enterprises and organizations are now cooperating effectively with an equal number of GDR enterprises. Mutual trips by production front-rankers and innovators, skill contests, conferences, seminars, vigils, and friendship shifts and smelts have all become firmly established in the practice of cooperation among labor collectives as a school of highly productive labor and the fraternal mutual aid and socialist internationalism of the working people of the two countries. Cooperation between AUCCTU and FDGB Central Board departments, sectorial trade union central committees, and organizations subordinate to trade union centers is being actively implemented. Fruitful, friendly ties between the soviets and trade union boards of 17 USSR and GDR oblasts, republics, okrugs, and cities are also developing successfully. The organization of international socialist competition to mark portentous dates and events in our people's lives and for the examplary fulfillment of friends' orders has become a good tradition.

We note with profound satisfaction, the AUCCTU chairman continued, that the agreement on the further development of cooperation concluded between the AUCCTU and the FDGB Central Board a year ago in Berlin is being successfully implemented. Both our trade union centers express a mutual resolve to utilize all existing potential and find new forms and methods of deepening the relations of friendship and all-round cooperation between the working people and trade unions of the USSR, the GDR, and the entire socialist community. The results of the recent CEMA economic summit conference in Moscow open up extensive prospects for this.

In discussing topical questions of the international situation, we have been united in our assessment of the reasons behind its exacerbation. The U.S. and NATO course of striving for military superiority, their attempts to dictate their will to other countries' peoples from a position of strength, and the Washington-encouraged revival of a spirit of revanchism in the FRG and militarism in Japan are a serious danger to all mankind. In this connection, it was stressed that the chief task in trade unions' activity to defend working people's interests is the struggle against the growing threat of nuclear war and for the easing of international tension and lasting peace. USSR and GDR trade unions fully approve the enforced retaliatory measures taken by the Warsaw Pact countries with a view to strengthening their security in response to the siting of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles.

Soviet trade unions, together with the trade unions of the GDR and the other socialist countries and progressive trade union movements throughout the world, see their task as conducting increasingly persistently and extensively the struggle for peace, and the prevention of nuclear war, and against imperialism, militarism, and the arms race.

In conclusion, S.A. Shalayev warmly and cordially congratulated the GDR guests on behalf of all Soviet working people and through them all GDR working people and the trade unions of the fraternal country on the great holiday, the 35th anniversary of the formation of the republic, to be celebrated on 7 October.

H. Tisch, chairman of the FDGB Central Board, delivered a speech to those present.

Our meeting, he stated, held in a period of a complex international situation which has been exacerbated through the fault of imperialism, is of immense significance. In this tense situation, we stress that the friendship and all-round cooperation with the land of Lenin is an affair of the heart and a law of life for the GDR's working people. This friendship has taken deep root in the thoughts and feelings of the working class and the entire people; it is eternally unbreakable.

We will be marking the forthcoming 35th anniversary of our state's formation as a portentous event and as part of the preparations for the 40th anniversary of the Soviet Union's victory over Hitlerite fascism. This victory liberated our people and gave them the opportunity to build a new life. Under the leadership of the SED, we have used this historic opportunity and created a socialist German state. We will never forget the 20 million Soviet people who gave their lives in the struggle against fascist barbarity.

People in our country understand perfectly what it means when the U.S. imperialist commission new types of first-strike nuclear weapons on the territory of their NATO allies in West Europe, and primarily in the FRG. The fact that the policy of superarmament and confrontation, being implemented by U.S. imperialism, is activating revanchist forces in the FRG has not gone unnoticed by us. They are striving to revise the results of World War II and postwar development and dream of restoring the German state to its 1937 borders.

We declare that these plans are built on sand. The course of history is irreversible. The GDR and with it socialism on German soil are invincible.

We will give a decisive answer to the imperialist challenge. Let nobody doubt that our socialist republic will absolutely fulfill its commitments stemming from membership in the defensive alliance of Warsaw Pact countries. With the same resolve, our country's citizens support the retaliatory measures agreed with the USSR necessary as a result of the siting of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in West Europe, and primarily on FRG territory.

At the same time, H. Tisch continued, we will campaign still more resolutely on the basis of the socialist states' peace program to curb the arms race and strengthen world peace.

The months before our state's jubilee have been a time of intense labor aimed at implementing the resolutions of the 10th SED Congress. In honor of the holiday, the working people set themselves the goal of achieving the highest economic indicators in GDR history within the framework of socialist competition. One of the most important components of the success was the dynamic development of foreign trade with the USSR. Our national economies are being closely interwovern and economic integration, which has already embraced thousands of labor collectives in both countries, is developing. We think that aiding the development of cooperation among labor collectives is a task for trade unions, and one that is becoming increasingly important.

The cordial meetings and talks in Moscow, Kaluga, and Yerevan, H. Tisch concluded, have all made our trip a real friendship visit. We are firmly convinced that the talks and accords that have been achieved will promote the development and expansion of cooperation between our trade unions.

L.V. Petrov, chairman of the Moscow City Council of Trade Unions; I.A. Lanshin, chairman of the Construction and Building Materials Industry Workers Trade Union Central Committee; and Hero of Socialist Labor A.P. Yevstigneyev, polisher at the First Moscow Watch Plant; also spoke at the meeting.

A press conference was then held at which H. Tisch replied to numerous questions from journalists.

ZIMYANIN, FROLOV MEET WITH SED DELEGATION

PM181351 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Sep 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] Under the plan for CPSU-SED interparty ties, a delegation of SED party workers headed by H. Poeschel, member of the SED Central Committee and chief of the SED Central Committee Research and Technical Development Department, was in the Soviet Union from 10 through 14 September to familiarize itself with the experience of party leadership of scientific and technical progress in industry.

The German comrades had talks at the CPSU Central Committee Machine Building Department, the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, and the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology and visited a number of scientific research institutes and enterprises in Moscow and Tbilisi.

The delegation was received by M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and had a warm, friendly talk with the participation of V.S. Frolov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Machine Building Department.

POLISH ARTICLE SATIRIZING WALESA CITED

PM190941 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 19 Sep 84 p 9

["Abridged" version of article in Poland's DZIENNIK BALTYCKI newspaper under the rubric "Who's Who: "He Considered Himself Above God" -- First paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] The Polish newspaper DZIENNIK BALTYCKI has published a satirical article about L. Walesa. We reprint it, with minor abridgements.

At one time he claimed: Register rural Solidarity, and every Pole will have a ham roll. The authorities listened to him, and as a result even the dogs started suffering from gluttony, the satirist writes ironically. Let us build another Japan, Walesa appealed, and in 3 months' time every Polish family was rejoicing over a new car and a home computer. Walesa considered himself above God. The Solidarity leader claimed that with nonworking Saturdays, labor productivity in Poland would reach American levels. Once again his words were confirmed, the author continues ironically. People had holidays on Saturdays and Sundays, and on the other days they were on strike. For this, they were paid money from the state coffers, money that they began to call "Walesa money."

Walesa considered himself a patriot, the sketch goes on, and thought that he was helping to turn Poland into a power. He called on the peoples of the socialist countries to seek Walesas of their own, instead of working. The Solidarity leader swore that he sought dialogue with the authorities. He came to the talks with a sack of demands, bringing out 10 new demands in response to the readiness to fulfill 1.

The supreme good, Walesa taught, is political pluralism, and his people started forcing the party committee out of enterprises. In order to persuade the government to engage in dialogue, Walesa promised he was ready for the most resolute actions. His friend Jurczyk claimed that the Communists' place is on the gallows. Walesa also called for a reduction in strikes, saying that only one was needed, a general strike.

In a recent conversation with the correspondent of the London newspaper SUNDAY MIRROR, he said: "If I could start all over again, I would do the same. Solidarity's actions were not mistaken." In another interview, for READERS DIGEST magazine and the newspaper LA CROIX, also broadcast by Radio Free Europe, he stated: "We must collect ourselves and begin the new stage at the right moment."

He approved the British miners, supporting the actions of the "democratic and free" British Government which was "forced" to beat up the trade union activists and put them in prison. Well, of course: after all, solidarity with the working people is Walesa's supreme goal, to which he has wholly devoted himself.

According to his assurances, he has nothing against socialism. At the same time he expresses his admiration for President Reagan and calls his policy "the best," while Britain's Conservative prime minister is a "wise and brave woman."

Walesa states that he does not support anticommunism, and then says that nothing divides him from Z. Bujak, who is conducting anticommunist activity in the underground. Walesa is regarded as the leader of the emigre Solidarity orgnizations headed by J. Milewski. Yet Milewski and the emigres march in the front ranks of the anticommunist "crusade" and support Reagan's position-of-strength policy.

Walesa states "sincerely and honestly" that he now seeks to act within the law, within the framework of our political system, and dissociates himself from the forces most hostile to socialism. It seems that the guarantors of this reorientation on Walesa's part are the anti-Sovietists and anticommunists Michnik, Kuron, and Rulewski, with whom, as he said himself, he marches shoulder to shoulder...

On 27 August, Walesa made a statement asserting that he has always favored compromise, in 1981, for instance, and from this standpoint he is prepared to come to the conference table again. At the same time, Walesa warns the authorities that if he does not conclude a national agreement with them, Poland will be in ruins...

Of course, Walesa's sincerity is above suspicion. This is confirmed by his own words: "It would be laughable if I were to try to lever the train off the rails with a spoon. It must be derailed, but how, that is another matter." Naturally, this train is supposed to be Poland's political system. The rest is the great secret, the cunning of Walesa, the very same man who has already "blessed" Poland once.

SFRY'S FIRST HALF YEAR'S ECONOMIC RESULTS NOTED

PM191453 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 38, Sep 84 (Signed to Press 10 Sep 84) p 21

[Unattributed report: "SFRY's Economy in the First Half of the Year"]

[Text] The Yugoslav press has published figures for the SFRY's economic development in the first half of 1984.

In the first 6 months of this year, Yugoslavia's industrial production increased 4.7 percent compared with the same period last year. This, the press emphasizes, is evidence that the country's economy has begun to emerge from the difficulties it has encountered in recent years.

However, alongside the positive trends there are still also numerous shortcomings in the economic management sphere. In particular, the volume of work performed by construction organizations continues to decline, which is closely connected with the cutback in capital investments in this sector. The economic difficulties are primarily the result of the continuing rise in inflation. The cost of living, retail prices, and prices for industrial output rose more than 50 percent over this period.

PRAVDA REPORTS ROMANIAN 5-YEAR PLAN DIRECTIVES

PM191101 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Sep 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Draft Directives Published"]

[Text] Bucharest, 10 Sep — The Romanian press has published the draft directives of the 13th RCP Congress for Romania's socioeconomic development in the 1986-1990 5-year plan and for the long-term guidelines through the year 2000.

The main tasks of the 1986-1990 5-year plan, the document says in particular, are the implementation of economic growth, the further expansion of the energy and raw materials base, an increase in agriculture's contribution to the creation of national income, the intensification of scientific research and technological development, and also the maintenance of the living standard now achieved and the enhancement of the material and spiritual well-being of all the people.

As the directives point out, Romainia will consistently act to extend and deepend economic, scientific, and technical cooperation within the CEMA framework in the interests of the socioeconomic development of each of the CEMA countries, the successful building of a new society, and the strengthening of socialism's prestige in the world.

BRIEFS

HUNGARIAN COOPERATION TALKS -- From 18 to 19 September, a working meeting of the chairmen of the national sections of the Soviet-Hungarian Intergovernmental Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation was held in Moscow. It examined progress made by USSR and Hungarian organizations to implement the accords on economic matters that were achieved during the Hungarian party and governmental delegation visit to the USSR in July 1983 and also at the talks between the USSR and Hungarian heads of government. It also determined measures to speed up the preparation of agreed proposals on problems of mutual interest. [Text] [Moscow Television Service in Russian 1550 GMT 20 Sep 84 LD]

JOINT USSR-HUNGARIAN PUBLICATION -- A collection of documents entitled "Soviet-Hungarian Relations 1977-1982" was published in Moscow. It is the fourth joint publication of the Soviet and Hungarian Foreign Ministries. The book contains the most important documents reflecting the activities of the CPSU and the MSZMP. This activity is directed toward developing and deepening friendship and multi-faceted cooperation between the two countries, in the economic, cultural and political spheres. The documents appearing in the volume give a vivid picture of endeavors of the USSR and Hungary to strengthen their unity, the solid alliance of fraternal countries and their unity based on the principle of internationalism. They work actively and in unison in solving international problems and in the interest of securing universal peace and security. Several articles in the volume are published for the first time. The work is published by Political Literature Publishing House. [Text] [Moscow International Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 20 Sep 84 LD]

WEST EUROPEAN OPPOSITION TO MISSILES GROWS

PM210840 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 20 Sep 84 First Edition p 1

[Vladimir Katin "International Review": "Missiles or Security?"]

[Text] Where is the United States pushing West Europe? Toward strengthening security or in the other direction? In actual fact, more and more nuclear weapons are appearing on the continent, but why, for what purposes, are they being brought in across the ocean?

In the United States, and also among certain West European politicians, the opinion is being expressed that the American Pershing and cruise missiles have appeared in response to the Soviet SS-20 missiles. It is also asserted that this U.S. and NATO action has been occasioned by "the Russians' intractability" at the talks on nuclear disarmament in Europe which were being held in Geneva.

Is this in fact true?

Let us recall the Soviet Union's original proposal: to liquidate all nuclear weapons in Europe, both medium-range and tactical. The United States and its NATO allies did not consent to that. Then we put forward another variant: to carry out a significant mutual reduction, by two-thirds, in all varieties of medium-range weapons already in Europe.

At the same time, new doubts began to be expressed in the West. People said: By cutting back missiles in the western part of its country the USSR intends to transfer them to eastern regions, but this will give nothing away as, given modern technology, the missiles can be brought back to the west very quickly. Our reply was concrete and businesslike: The USSR is prepared not simply to remove but to destroy all missiles that are to be reduced on a reciprocal basis. Then politicians and statesmen in West Europe expressed the view that it is not enough when carrying out the reduction to take launchers into account: Warheads must also be taken into consideration. "OK," Moscow replied and proposed an agreement on equality in terms of warheads too.

These are the facts. They attest that there are absolutely no grounds for accusing us of being intractable. It is not a question of the Soviet Union's stubborness but of the fact that the United States wanted AT ANY PRICE [printed in boldface] to deploy its new first-strike nuclear weapons in NATO countries to prepare for precisely such a strike. Washington has not simply twisted West Europeans around its finger on this issue but has in fact ignored all the Soviet variants for strengthening European security through reducing nuclear arms.

Yes, the United States has achieved what it wanted: batteries of its first-strike nuclear missiles have already been installed in the FRG, Italy, and Britain. The Soviet Union in turn is taking effective countermeasures. The new site where American missiles are stationed in those three countries are naturally new targets that are henceforth in the sights of Soviet missiles.

Can West Germans, Italians, and Britons live more tranquilly now that American nuclear missiles have appeared alongside their homes and Soviet missiles are targeted on those missiles as a countermeasure? No, the secretary of West Europe as a result has suffered more significantly than ever before over the past 40 years. There are more missiles, while security, alas, is decreasing more and more.

Yes, the new U.S. missiles have already appeared in West Europe, and as a result the threat to the socialist countries' security has increased. But, having taken reliable countermeasures, the USSR has not changed its foreign policy orientation, which continues to pursue the aim of removing the threat of nuclear war and ensuring peaceful coexistence for all the world's countries and peoples. This constitutes the profound principledness of Soviet foreign policy, which is not subordinate to circumstantial considerations and, in this sense, is always predictable.

The following circumstance is also significant: When they receive the Western world's commanders and leaders, the Soviet leaders speak to them plainly and frankly about the responsibility they assume by making their countries' territory available for American missiles, and explain the catastrophic consequences for their peoples in the event of a counterstrike. Here, as the saying goes, the talk is absolutely open, having sown the wind, you will reap the whirlwind. To put it more briefly, immediate retribution will befall any aggressor.

At the same time, a strikingly curious logical process is occurring: As plans for the deployment of new American nuclear missiles in West Europe are being realized, the U.S. leaders are becoming increasingly frank on the question of why and for what purpose they are putting their missiles there. Here is a recent admission by Rogers, supreme commander in chief, NATO allied armed forces, Europe: "It certainly was not because Soviet SS-20 missiles had appeared that we decided we must modernize nuclear arms in Europe..."

Starting in 1977, U.S. military and state figures did nothing but say over and over again that the Soviet SS-20 missiles upset the equilibrium in Europe, and therefore it was impossible to manage without NATO countermeasures. Thus, West Europeans have been deceived all these years both regarding the threat from Soviet missiles and the aims of deploying new American missiles.

It was in the same context of revelations by American leaders that the U.S. President made his "nuclear joke" about bombing that Soviet Union. There is a proportion of truth in every joke. The President joked so unequivocally right after first-strike nuclear missiles appeared on the European Continent. A very significant fact....

So, deploying new missiles, the Americans are becoming increasingly free with statements regarding their aims. At the same time, as events show, a negative attitude is maturing in West Eruopean countries with regard to the American bids to turn the continent into a bridgehead for waging nuclear war. This is manifested not only in the form of the broad antinuclear movement, and not only among former generals, including ones who have served in NATO and who are now struggling for peace, but also in high political and government spheres.

Thus, the Labor Party's program document "Defence and Security for Britain" has been published in London. It voices alarm at the country's fate, for, as its authors justly write, the use of nuclear weapons in any form will lead to national suicide.

What is this? The instinct of self-preservation? It is evidently more than an instinct. A phenomenon is happening that I would call a serious reappraisal of the American military concept imposed on or dictated to West Europeans. Yes, people in West Europe have something to ponder. The British press recently carried an extract from a secret agreement between the United States and Britain from which it follows that the American Administration has far greater control over the British "independent nuclear force" than officially stated. In other words, if it occurs to the U.S. President to try and stage his "joke" nuclear show, he can willfully do so on the British stage without asking for the owners' consent.

"No to nuclear weapons on Greek soil, yes to nuclear-free Balkans!" This is not only the slogan of demonstrators in the streets of Greek cities but also the official stand of the country's ruling Socialist Party. As is known, the Dutch are also in no hurry to receive new American nuclear missiles, although the United States is literally twisting their arms.

Does all this not signify a desire to put their countries' national interests above the whims of American strategists? And definite political courage is being shown here; small countries are giving a lesson in independence and raising the voice of reason against nuclear madness.

The overcast atmosphere in which Europe now finds itself through the fault of the United States cannot be dispelled as long as there is a palisade of American nuclear missiles here in a state of combat readiness and targeted on the Soviet Union and its allies. And those who realize this and look reality in the eye act from positions of reason and responsibility for the future of their peoples and the continent as a whole. Europeans have one common enemy: the threat of nuclear war; and one common interest: to clear our continent of nuclear explosives in the name of peace and of rescuing the world from an irreparable catastrophe.

The socialist countries have sufficient goodwill and determination to conduct a constructive dialogue on all cardinal international issues, including the fundamental problem of our days: to end the arms race, primarily the nuclear arms race. And if the West shows understanding of the fact that in our time it is possible to talk with the socialist world only on equal terms, then of course a change for the better will occur in the development of international relations.

FRG STRIVING TO GAIN ACCESS TO NUCLEAR TRIGGER

DW210557 Moscow International Service in German 1600 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Valentin Sakharov commentary: "The CDU/CSU Leadership and Nuclear Weapons"]

[Text] Esteemed ladies and gentlemen: The top leaders of the Christian Democratic Union [CDU] and the Chiristian Social Union [CSU] formerly and still do tell the FRG and other European people that the FRG does not want to have its finger on the nuclear trigger. At the same time, however, the present government coalition, led by the CDU/CSU, is obviously seeking to change from the role of an advocate of the U.S. military course in Europe to more independent actions, and thus to assume command over its European NATO partners.

Proof that this is the case is provided by an article by CDU [Bundestag] Deputy Juergen Todenhoefer in the September issue of EUROPAEISCHE WEHRKUNDE magazine. In the article, the well-known CDU politician advocates the establishment of a European nuclear force. Todenhoefer demands that all French, British, and even U.S. nuclear weapons deployed in Europe be pooled and placed under a joint command. According to Todenhoefer, this joint command could be set up by a European nuclear defense council.

To be sure, the demand being raised again in Bonn for the creation of a European nuclear force is not new. However, Todenhoefer's drive demonstrates that CDU/CSU politicians still believe that a European nuclear force can be realized. Thus, the CDU/CSU drive for nuclear weapons is continuing. In the past, politicians such as Hassel, Erhard, Schroeder, Kiesinger, and Strauss have tried in various ways to gain possession of nuclear weapons. When Franz-Josef Strauss was minister of finance, he was the center of the CDU/CSU drive in the Bundestag for national power through nuclear weapons. The CDU/CSU politicians believed the U.S. Government could be coaxed into approving a European nuclear power through the theories of two pillars or two ellipses [as heard].

The aforementioned CDU/CSU politicians were forced to give up. However, as is shown by Todenhoefer's call, other CDU/CSU politicians are now resuming the dangerous demand of their predecessors who were greedy for nuclear weapons. So, the CDU/CSU drive for nuclear weapons continues, and as demonstrated by Todenhoefer's demand, the CDU/CSU leaders are placing their bets on a European nuclear option.

The nature of this policy is rather strange because actually a European nature does not exist at all. Consequently, the European option is not a policy for Europe but merely an attempt by CDU/CSU politicians to achieve a nuclear capability under a European cover. According to Todenhoefer, however, what the CDU/CSU politicians want to gain is a say in the matter. This demand is being raised at a time when Bonn General Hans-Joachim Mack has been entrusted by NATO with all nuclear issues.

CDU/CSU politicians, including Mr Todenhoefer, are once again talking about Bonn's renunciation of becoming a nuclear power. However, these politicians are actually striving to have at least a say about the nuclear trigger, as Todenhoefer's article in EUROPAEISCHE WEHRKUNDE shows. All this should be seriously considered before it is too late.

FRG-FRENCH MILITARY EXERCISES BEGIN 20 SEP

LD211101 Moscow TASS in English 1035 GMT 21 Se 84

[Text] Paris September 21 TASS -- It is reported by the Defence Ministry of France that joint French-West German exercises began in the Meuse and Meurthe et Moselle Departments on Thursday [20 September]. They involve roughly 2,800 officers and men who will test the modernized West German Leopard-2 tank, the Roland missile system and the Milan anti-tank rocket in conditions closely simulating actual combat.

Local observers say that it is not for the first time that the exercises, in which cooperation between the land forces of France and West Germany is practised, are held in French territory. Last December a West German tank regiment forged the Rhine and finished "combat operations" in Alsace.

UK LIBERAL PARTY FAVORS U.S. MISSILE WITHDRAWAL

LD210921 Moscow TASS in English 0811 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] London September 21 TASS -- The delegates of the annual conference of the British Liberal Party, which is under way in Bournemouth (Dorset Country), have declared for immediate withdrawal of American cruise missiles from Britain and firm repudiation of their further deployment. In the course of long and intense debates on problems of military policy most of the speakers emphasized that the presence of American nuclear missiles on British soil is a factor which seriously undermines the country's security. Criticism was made from the rostrum of the conference of the party leadership, specifically Liberal Party leader David Steel, who undertook an attempt to convince the delegates of the need of preserving the already deployed missiles in Britain.

As a result of the vote the majority of the participants in the conference declared for the immediate withdrawal of the Washington-imposed medium-range nuclear missile weapons, for repudiation of"modernisation" of the British submarine fleet with Trident nuclear systems. Meanwhile, the document expresses allegiance to the country's NATO membership and preservation of Britain's so-called "independent nuclear deterrent" which consists of Polaris strategic missiles.

W. EUROPE ECONOMIES HURT BY U.S. DOLLAR STRENGTH

LD202215 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Yuriy Makasimov commentary]

[Text] Yuriy Maksimov takes a look at the recurring dollar fever. This is what he writes:

Indeed these autumn days the currency markets of capitalist countries are again in a state of fever. After a short interval, the exchange rate of the American dollar has again started rising. It has reached a record level against the franc, the lira, the pound sterling and the Belgian franc. The dollar is at its highest level against the Deutschmark for the first time since February 1973.

The reason for the currency difficulties is Washington's policy of keeping up its currency hegemonism in the capitalist world and creating a financial climate favorable for the United States, so that it could solve its own economic problems at the expense of its allies and partners. The growth of the exchange rate is directly connected with the continuing increases in the American bank rate.

As the American currency plays the role of the international currency unit and the means of settlement, two-thirds of all foreign trade payments, in particular oil and raw materials deals, are conducted in dollars. The rise in its exchange rate is delivering a serious blow to the economies of Western Europe, Japan and developing countries.

Britain can serve as a good example of the harm of the artificial rise of the exchange rate on the economies of other countries. The soaring prices of petroleum are only the tip of the iceberg. The main thing is that the investments necessary for the advancement of the British economy are flowing to other countries including the United States. American protectionism deprives British goods of the ability to compete for markets. Realizing the consequences of this process, the British secretary of the exchequer has spoken of the need for joint steps by Western European countries to counteract the currency offensive of the United States.

The leaders of West European countries have demanded a revision of the international currency system many times in a bid to deprive the American dollar which dominating position in the capitalist world. But these calls have not led to practical results. They were written down at the Williamsburg Summit of seven capitalist countries last year. But it was a simple call for closer cooperation of the participating nations in the sphere of currency and finance.

The frequent rises in the exchange rate of the American dollar this year are not very usual. The paradox is that the world is witnessing a rise in the exchange rate of the currency of a country that has the biggest budget deficit in its history. In 1983 alone the spending of the federal government exceeded revenue by over $180 billion. The foreign trade deficit is also steadily growing. According to government estimates it will reach $130 billion.

The Reagan administration is trying to reduce these deficits by artificially pepping up the dollar and attracting investments from Western Europe with its help. This policy is producing results. One hundred and fifty million dollars flowed from West Europe overseas last year. Washington does not heed the fact that manipulations with the dollar are causing stagation in West Europe and it is not accidental that this policy of the White House has been called ill-intentioned contempt for the interests of partners.

SOVIET PARTICIPATION IN UK AIR SHOW SUCCESSFUL

PM191518 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 15 Sep 84 p 3

[Own correspondent M. Bogdanov dispatch: "Despite Bans and Embargoes"]

[Text] London -- International exhibitions of aircraft equipment are held every 2 years in the small town of Farnborough, not far from London. At these times, it turns into a mecca for professional aircraft builders and ordinary aircraft fans. Lively exchanges of expert opinion take place on the giant runway and substantial deals are struck between aircraft firms and interested organizations from various countries. Here, too, the flying qualities of planes and helicopters are demonstrated over the landing strip.

According to the assessment of specialists, the current, 16th, Farnborough show is more about quantity than quality. A record number of flying machines have been exhibited there. Certain improvements to already well known models are interesting. But by common consent, fundamentally new solutions are few and far between.

Attention is drawn by the predominance of military equipment. Wherever you look there are towering NATO combat machines in their Khaki livery: Tornadoes, Phantoms, Mirages, and Harriers. Alongside, their deadly cargo, including Sea Wolf, Rapier, Sidewinder, and other missiles, is laid out in neat piles. Looking at all this, you cannot help thinking of how much human effort and resources have been expended to create these weapons of destruction!

The exhibition from the Soviet Union, which was taking part in the show for the first time, was in stark contrast to the dull green colors of most of the Western countries' exhibits at Farnborough. Our aircraft designers brought the Mi-26 heavy helicopter, the AN-72 transport, and the Il-86 airbus to Britain.

The Soviet debut at Farnborough passed successfully. In order to see that for yourself you only had to glance at the lengthening lines of people wanting to see the Soviet exhibits. The beautiful giant Mi-26, the world's largest helicopter with a payload of 20 metric tons, was particularly popular.

Many visitors left the Soviet exhibition quite simply staggered.

"Obviously, there's something I don't honestly understand," T. Nakahata, a Japanese visitor, said in conversation with your correspondent. "The Western governments desperately try to ban the export of high-technology products to the USSR, yet machines the Russians are creating, such as the Mi-26, are far more modern than the ones we have. Where's the logic in it?"

"As a specialist, I would like to familiarize myself more often and in more detail with the achievements of Soviet aircraft building," T. Breknell, an official from a leading British aircraft company, added.

S. Sikorsky, an eminent specialist in the aviation field and son of the well known helicopter designer, gave a high assessment of the Soviet exhibits.

"The Mi-26 is undoubtedly notable for its interesting technological solutions," he noted. "I was also pleased with the exchange of opinions with Soviet engineers and designers. Aviation is an international affair and it ought to serve to unite people rather than to separate or destroy them."

AFANASYEV DELEGATION RETURNS FROM PARIS

PM181353 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Sep 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Return Home"]

[Text] The CPSU delegation headed by V.G. Afanasyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief editor of PRAVDA, returned from Paris 14 September after taking part in the festival of the newspaper L'HUMANITE.

FARM MACHINERY MINISTER TALKS WITH ITALIAN FIRM

PM180955 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 16 Sep 84 p 3

[TASS report: "Talks with FIAT"]

[Text] Rome, 15 Sep -- A Soviet delegation headed by A.A. Yezhevskiy, minister of tractor and agricultural machine building, has concluded its visit to Italy. The Soviet representatives visited plants of the FIAT concern in the cities of Lecce, Bari, Modena, and Turin and held talks with its president G. Agnelli.

In connection with the visit, the concern's press department disseminated a report which states that the sides expressed mutual satisfaction with the talks held. They were constructive, and the main lines of cooperation between the USSR Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building and the FIAT concern enjoyed further development during them.

ARKHIPOV RECEIVES FINNISH BUSINESSMAN 14 SEP

PM191605 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Sep 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading: "Meetings Held"]

[Text] On (14 September), I.V. Arkhipov received K. Rastas, president of the board of the Finnish joint-stock company (Finnstroy), and had a talk with him.

ARKHIPOV TALKS WITH GREEK ENVOY 13 SEP

PM191607 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Sep 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading: "Meetings Held"]

[Text] On 13 September, I.V. Arkhipov received I. Grigoriadis, Greek ambassador to the USSR. During their talk, which took place in a friendly atomosphere, there was a discussion of some questions of Soviet-Greek relations.

BRIEF

RSFSR DELEGATION TO AUSTRIA -- Problems related to organizing and administering the social security system were on the working agenda of a highranking Soviet delegation under the leadership of V.A. Bakin, first RSFSR deputy minister of social affairs, received yesterday [18 September] by Minister of Social Affairs Alfred Dallinger in Vienna. Dallinger briefed the guests, in particular, about the application of automatic data processing in Austria. [Text] [Vienna VOLKSSTIMME in German 19 Sep 84 p 1 AU]

U.S., BRITISH AMBASSADORS HURT IN LEBANON BLAST

LD201622 Moscow TASS in English 1618 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] Beirut September 20 TASS -- A powerful explosion occurred at noon today in direct proximity to a building occupied by the U.S. Embassy in Antilyas district (Beirut's eastern suburb). As a result of the explosion, tens of people were killed and injured. Reginald Bartholomew, the U.S. ambassador in Lebanon, was rushed to hospital in serious condition. It is also reported that the British ambassador in Lebanon was injured. He was in the embassy building at the moment of the explosion. Many nearby buildings were damaged.

A Beirut correspondent of the FRANCE-PRESSE news agency has reported that responsibility for the action, just like in April last year when the U.S. Embassy in Lebanon was blown up, has been claimed by the Moslem organisation "Al-Jihad al-Islami".

ARKHIPOV RECEIVES SYRIAN TOURISM MINISTER

PM201337 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Sep 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading: "Meetings Held"]

[Text] On 14 September I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received Syrian tourism minister Nawras al-Daqr and had a talk with him.

Muhammad 'Ali al-Halabi, Syrian ambassador to the USSR, and P.A. Abrasimov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Tourism, took part in the talks.

GEYVANDOV HITS U.S. POLICY TOWARD PALESTINIANS

PM191609 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Sep 84 Morning Edition pp 4-5

[Konstantin Geyvandov "Political Observer's Opinion": "Prisoner of Primitive Dogmas"]

[Excerpts] The Israeli Zionists have recently committed another crime in the occupied territories as though seeking once again to remind the world about the nature of their criminal policy toward the Palestinian Arab people. They poisoned wells of drinking water in many population centers as well as the water supply systems of educational institutions in a number of cities. There have already been many victims among the Palestinians and the number is continuing to grow. Intentionally or not, this new crime "coincided" with the anniversary of the bloody carnage committed by Tel Aviv's rulers in the Sabra and Shatila Palestinian refugee camps in September 1982. The whole world was shocked at that time by the cold-bloodedly premeditated "operation" to annihilate women, children, and old men, an operation carried out with inhuman ferocity and mercilessness that will remain forever in people's memories as a barbaric act of genocide.

It was the bloody crime in Sabra and Shatila that opened the way to the U.S. Administration's military adventure in Lebanon when the large-caliber guns of the U.S. battleship New Jersey were also actively involved in carrying out genocide against the Palestinian people. Apparently foreseeing such a situation, the U.S. Administration delibertely did not become involved with the international convention on preventing crimes of genocide and punishment for them.

Addressing an international congress of the Zionist organization B'nai B'rith at Washington's Sheraton Hotel recently, U.S. President R. Reagan announced that now "our administration has carried out a prolonged and exhaustive analysis of this convention and, finally, as a result, we have announced that, in accordance with the U.S. Constitution, we intend to energetically support the ratification of the convention." It seems, however, that, as before, this act promises the Palestinians no good since the White House boss again declared the PLO a "terrorist organization" and confirmed unconditional support for Israel.

Have the U.S. and Israeli partners, operating in this way for almost 40 years, succeeded in attaining their goals? No, they have not. Only those blinded by primitive Zionist dogma could expect anything else. The Palestinian people on the occupied territories and in exile have not only rejected the fate prepared for them according to the Tel Aviv and Washington scenarios, but they are also continuing to wage a courageous struggle for the right to their own homeland. It was during this struggle that the PLO was born and underwent many trials, heading the struggle and becoming the Palestinian Arab people's sole legitimate representative. It is officially recognized by the United Nations and actively takes party in all its work, and the Palestinian Resistance movement has been transformed into the vanguard of the national liberation movement in the Arab world.

The Palestinian problem is a political problem and requires a political solution. Attempts to resolve it by military force are futile and, as history shows, only lead to deadlock. Over the decades, of course, the Palestinian question has become a very complex problem. However, this has not diminished the need for a settlement.

Nevertheless, both Tel Aviv and Wasington stubbornly refuse to see things in their true perspective. Zionist propaganda has so bemused the Israelis that, according to a recent poll, 58.5 percent of them advocate deporting the Palestinians or using some form of apartheid as practiced by the South African racists against them. Against this backdrop it has become possible for the quasifascist Rabbi Kahana, who has now been elected to the Israeli parliament and taken the anti-Palestinian baton from Begin, to rise to prominence. Under these conditions, it has become possible to rehabilitate Sharon, the butcher of Sabra and Shatila, who has received a key post in Israel's new coalition government. There is nothing suprising here, in fact, bearing in mind that this government's program is based on the old tenets of no talks with the PLO, opposition to plans to create an independent Palestinian state, and a course toward annexing the occupied territories.

As the reaction to the Soviet Union's recent proposals on a Near East settlement has shown, the stance of obstruction and confrontation adopted by Israel and the United States on the Palestinian question has effectively completely isolated them in the international arena. Conversely, the Soviet approach gives impetus to the search for a just settlement to this problem.

What specifically is the Soviet Union proposing? Primarily, to ensure for the Palenstinian people, whose sole legitimate representative is the PLO, the inalienable right to self-determination and the creation of their own independent state. It could be formed on the West Bank of the Jordan and in the Gaza strip freed from Israeli occupation. In view of the fact that the Palestinian question is the most complex problem of the Near East settlement, the Soviet proposals envisage the possibility of certain short-term transitional measures. They mention in particular the possibility, envisaged in UN decisions, that the Palestinian refugees will return to their homes or be given appropriate compensation for the property that they have left behind.

The Soviet proposals on the Palestinian question, as on the Near East settlement as a whole, have received the broadest support, primarily from those involved in the conflict. They, in particular, are in full accord with the decisions of the recent conference of nonaligned countries of the Mediterranean, held in the Maltese capital, whose agenda included a subsection: "A Just and lasting settlement of the Near East crises and the Palestinian problem by, specifically, the formation of an independent and sovereign Palestinian state, withdrawal of Israeli troops from all occupied Arab and Palestinian territories, and, with this aim in mind, the convening of an international peace conference on the Near East under the auspices of the United Nations in accordance with the UN General Assembly's resolutions."

This is the reality that has taken shape in the Near East and presently exists. The sooner all those involved in the conflict face up to this, the better.

PRAVDA REPORTS ON IRANIAN-IRAQI CONFLICT

PM181341 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Sep 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS reports: "The Iran-Iraq Conflict"]

[Text] Baghdad, 17 Sep -- A communique published here by Iraq's main military command notes that Iraqi helicopters fired on Iranian Army positions in the southern sector of the front. A number of enemy dugouts were destroyed and the enemy sustained losses of manpower and machinery. Enemy troop concentrations in the region south of Basra were fired on. Local fighting of significance took place in the central sector of the front and in the Maysan sector.

Nicosia, 17 Sep -- In the last 24 hours, the Iranian Air Force made strikes against the oil ports of Al-Bakr and Al-Umayah in southern Iraq and inflicted serious material damage on them, Tehran radio reports. At the same time, there was artillery crossfire on all sectors of the front. According to IRNA more than 100 Iraqi servicemen were killed and a number of enemy observation posts and combat positions destroyed.

Kuwait, 17 Sep -- As news agencies report, in the central region of the Persian Gulf unidentified aircraft carried out a missile attack on two oil tankers and did considerable damage. Some crew members were wounded.

NATO PRESENCE PARTIALLY WITHDRAWN FROM RED SEA

LD201747 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1430 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] A PRAVDA correspondent in Cairo reported that part of NATO's fleet in the Red Sea under the pretext of taking part in the mine sweeping, has left the area. The American ship Shriport with a crew of 470 men and 4 helicopters and also 4 mine sweeping Italian ships have left the Red Sea through the Suez Canal to the Mediterranean Sea. Observers, while describing this withdrawal as obligatory, note that it indicates the failure of the United States and its partners in the aggressive alliance attempts to widen their military presence in the Red Sea basin and create a new hotbed of tension in the Middle East.

The Syrian AL-THAWRAH claims that the large wave of protest that swept the region's countries has forced the Western countries to withdraw. It is worth noting that this does not only concern the area of the Red Sea.

The U.S. attempts to exploit the Iran-Iraq conflict to expand its military presence in the Arabian Gulf area, and interference in its internal affairs are also facing a strong opposition. Bearing in mind that this concerns not only the countries following an anti-imperialist course such as the PDRY, but, in fact, Arabian Gulf countries described by Washington as friendly also reject the American guardianship.

The foreign and defense ministers' meeting of the Gulf Cooperation Council countries has just ended in the Saudi city of Abha. The council includes Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, UAE, Bahrain, Qatar and Oman. These states have reaffirmed once again their commitment to settle the Iran-Iraq conflict through negotiations. An agreement which rejects foreign intervention, was reached about mobilizing the joint forces to ensure security in the area. The United States itself attempts to impose its assistance on the Gulf states in order to firmly establish its positions in the area.

It seems that the Gulf countries can not ignore this danger despite the fact that some of them have close relations with the United States.

BRIEFS

POWER PLANT FOR ALGERIA -- Soviet representatives signed a contract in Algiers today for the construction of a thermal power station with a capacity of 630 megawatts in the Algerian town of Cherchell. After it is commissioned, it will be one of the biggest electric power stations in the republic. Extensive participation by national Algerian enterprises in individual areas of work is envisaged. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 20 Sep 84 LD]

'U.S.-BACKED' SABOTEURS EXPOSED IN MOZAMBIQUE

PM201413 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Sep 84 Second Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Espionage Network Exposed"]

[Text] Maputo, 17 Sep -- The security organs of the People's Republic of Mozambique in Beira have uncovered an agents' network of the counterrevolutionary group "Mozambique National Resistance" [MNR], which is paid by the special services of the United States and racist South Africa. According to the national radio, the exposed spies supplied MNR gangs with information on the work of the port and major railroad junction located in this the country's second largest city. The espionage group included several employees of Beira port and the railroad administration who had succumbed to counterrevolutionary propaganda.

As three of the detainees told local journalists, they were ordered to seek information on the movement of ships and rolling stock, and on the nature of the freight. The U.S. and South African agents paid special attention to gathering information on weapons and combat hardware passing through the port. They also supplied the gangs with money, medical supplies, food, and clothing.

The agents network had been operating in Beira since 1981. During that time, the bandits carried out two major acts of sabotage in the port. In 1981, they blew up the buoys marking the harbor entrance, and the following year they destroyed virtually the entire oil storage capacity.

TANZANIAN COUP PLOT FOILED, U.S. BLAMED

LD202102 Moscow TASS in English 1851 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 20 TASS -- TASS Commentator Yuriy Ulyanovskiy writes:

New facts of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency's "dirty work" in Africa, in Tanzania this time, have come to light. During the current trial in Dar es Salaam of the participants in the abortive coup which was aimed at overthrowing the legitimate government of the republic, the involvement of the U.S. espionage agency in preparing the coup was proved, witnesses for the prosecution testified at the trial that the "quiet Americans" had assured the plotters of Washington's aid and promised to ensure the dispatch of U.S. warships to Tanzanian shores to back them. However, Tanzanian security bodies foiled the plot which was to be staged according to Langley's much-practiced scenario: assassination of the president and of prominent state and party figures, the seizure of radio stations and of key government institutions.

The action in Dar as Salaam was by no means the first one in the long list of the dirty work in the African continent by the "cloak-and-dagger" men from across the ocean. Way back in the days of colonialism, immediately after the end of the Second World War, the CIA had started paving the way to African countries for U.S. monopolies for the purpose of ensuring an "auspicious climate" for their activities. Transnational corporations, for their part, are vitally interested in having their own people in the echelons of power in African countries who would make it possible to plunder the natural wealth of those states uncontrolledly.

If the "quiet Americans" failed to "find keys" to state, political and military figures through bribery or blackmail, they resorted to acts of sabotage, assassinations and other terrorist actions, first of all, against those states which chose an independent way of development and rejected Washington's diktat.

In recent years alone, the CIA has organised conspiracies with a view to overthrowing legitimate governments in Ghana, Zambia, and Mozambique, stepped up intrigues against Madagascar, Uganda, and Zimbabwe. People's Angola still remains one of the main targets of the CIA's subversive activity.

Now that the Reagan administration has made terrorism a state policy, the espionage agency has been given a free hand for subversive work everywhere, in Africa as well. The CIA has become still less scrupulous about the choice of means to "defend American interests in Africa" because a plan for the CIA's undercover operations in the African continent has been sanctioned by the White House.

PLANNED FRENCH WITHDRAWAL FROM CHAD VIEWED

LD191648 Moscow TASS in English 1629 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] Paris September 19 TASS -- France has announced the upcoming withdrawal of her troops from Chad, yet she does not plan to return them completely to its territory. Considerable contingents of French servicemen are to be sent to the Central African Republic bordering on Chad, the French television company "Antenne-2" said.

At the talks in Ndjamena French Defence Minister Charles Hernu and chief of staff of the French Armed Forces Jeannou Lacaze informed the Habre regime about the actions planned by Paris in the eventuality of a "crisis situation" emerging in Chad, a television commentator pointed out.

Attention is drawn here to intensive diplomatic manoeuvres around Chad being carried out by the USA and France on these days. Christian Nucci, French minister delegate for cooperation and development, has urgently left by air for Dakar for talks with the leading officials of Senegal's military department. Mobutu Sese Seko, the head of the Zaire state, has arrived here for a meeting with French President Francois Mitterrand. Mobutu is reported by the AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE to plan to go to Washington then. Commenting on his trip, the Paris press recalls that in operation in Chad are more than two thousand Zaire men and officers, who were sent there under the pressure of the White House.

London September 19 TASS -- France has outlined a new plan on Chad, the TIMES said. Under the plan, the Habre regime will be protected by the French servicemen stationed in Bouar and Bangi (Central African Republic) and in Gabon's capital Libreville.

New York September 19 TASS -- Albeit Paris declared upcoming withdrawal of its contingent from Chad, the details of that plan remain uncertain until now, THE ASSOCIATED PRESS Agency said. It points out that France will, possibly, keep a part of its troops in Chad's southern areas. THE NEW YORK TIMES recalls that France has already five times invaded Chad.

Washington September 19 TASS -- The United States is continuing military aid to the Habre regime in Chad, a spokesman for the State Department said here. He has thus confirmed, as a matter of fact, Washington's intention to carry on military interference in the internal Chadian conflict. The spokesman for the State Department refused to specify the size and level of the aid to the Ndjamena regime. Last year, the USA started supplies of weapons and equipment to the Ndjamena regime worth a total of 25 million dollars and assigned military advisors to it.

TIKHONOV RECEIVES CUBA'S RODRIGUEZ IN MOSCOW

LD201815 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 20 Sep 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, today received Rodriguez, member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee Politburo, and vice president of the republican Council of State and Council of Ministers.

During their talk, which passed in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and cordiality, there was an exchange of views on questions about the further deepening of all-around cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Republic of Cuba. A number of international problems of mutual interest were also touched on.

Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Soto, the Cuban ambassador to the USSR took part in the meeting.

DELEGATION LEAVES FOR JAMAICA PARTY CONFERENCE

PM181339 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Sep 84 First Edition p 4

[Unattributed report: "Delegation Leaves"]

[Text] A CPSU delegation, headed by K.S. Simonov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief of the CPSU Central Committee Transport and Communications Department and including CPSU Central Committee senior official V.P. Ulasevich left Moscow for Kingston on 15 September to take part in the 46th conference of the People's National Party of Jamaica.

EFE: KAPITONOV DENIES MIG-25 SALES TO NICARAGUA

PA210458 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0430 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] Mexico City, 20 Sep (EFE) -- Ivan Kapitonov, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, said today that his country does not sell MIG-25 planes to Nicaragua, but does defend the Nicaraguans' right to arm themselves and defend their freedom.

Nicaraguan Defense Minister Humberto Ortega recently said that his country is determined to purchase MIGs or similar airplanes to train its air force. The Sandinist commander said that thus far, the airplanes most likely to be purchased are those made by the USSR.

Kapitonov insisted that Moscow does not sell weapons to Nicaragua, nor does it have airplanes in that Central American nation. The Supreme Soviet chairman [as received] told the Mexican press that "in view of the imperialist aggression to which it is subject, Nicaragua has the right to arm itself." The possible purchase of Soviet MIGs or other airplanes of that type has already generated a negative reaction in the United States, which considers that type of combat plane to be a threat to its security.

Ortega, who was in Mexico until 2 days ago, said that Nicaragua's purchase of the planes depends to some degree on economic issues. He even hinted that the planes might be donated.

KORIONOV ANALYZES NICARAGUAN SITUATION

PM191250 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Sep 84 First Edition p 4

[V. Korionov dispatch: "Maturing in the Struggle; Nicaragua Today"]

[Excerpt] Managua-Moscow -- Presidential Directive 124, which emerged from the White House recently, obliges the Pentagon to make the U.S. naval presence off Nicaraguan shores permanent. Both the country's Pacific and Atlantic seaboards are in the sights of U.S. naval shipborne artillery. More than 20 U.S. Navy ships with 85 warplanes and helicopters and over 5,000 servicemen aboard are cruising only 50 miles off the Nicaraguan coast.

At least 10,000 Somocista bandits, who are constantly sent onto Nicaraguan territory to sow death and destruction, are operating in the north on the Honduran border which has been turned into a U.S. military bridgehead. Now the efforts of the U.S. "cloak and dagger" department are also aimed at ending the squabbling reigning among the leaders of various groups in the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries' camp outside the country, consolidating them, and making them operate as a "clenched fist."

Washington's line is to create a situation in Honduras and the waters around Nicaragua making it possible for U.S. Armed Forces to carry out an invasion of the country at any time. The White House also clearly believes that this atmosphere will hearten the reactionary bourgeois landowner circles within the country, keeping up their hope of a restoration of the old order.

There are persistent attempts to fuse the provocative actions of the U.S. military with the raids by Somocista gangs and subversive activity of counterrevolutionary forces within the country and create a united front opposing the revolution. The leadership of the Catholic Church aspires to be a kind of main "political party" of internal reaction. Mexican press organs report that the Archbishop of Managua Miguel Obando y Bravo has asked the CIA to allocate funds to step up the anti-Sandinist opposition. In the city of Granada, I was told that the priests I. Prieto and J. Pacheco carried out the duties of military instructors to underground terrorist groups.

However, neither the provocations of the U.S. military nor the intrigues of domestic counterrevolutionary forces are capable of shaking the Nicaraguan patriots' resolve to defend the freedom and independence that they have gained. The Nicaraguan people are prepared to thwart all their enemies' machinations. Thousands of young men are applying to enter the ranks of the Sandinist People's Army.

The working people's very active participation in the electoral process, which has just begun, is a graphic expression of the population's support for the policy of the people's power. The first truly general election in the country's history is slated for 4 November. Of the 1.6 million people who have reached electoral age, 1.5 million have registered. It is typical that registration is also proceeding successfully in regions subject to attacks from counterrevolutionary gangs.

Preparations for the elections are still further evidence of the Sandinist leadership's consistent line of democratizing the country. Motivated by a sense of goodwill, the Nicaraguan Council of State has sent an invitation to the leadership of the Latin American parliament to act as observers of the electoral process in the country.

The counterrevolution's reaction to the fact that the people have started to express their will is unambiguous: Gangs of CIA mercenaries have initiated armed attacks on polling places.

Several representatives of the electoral council have died at the hands of the hired killers. The right-wing parties, whose representatives were furiously demanding elections only recently, have suddenly sharply changed their position and announced that they will boycott the elections. The point is not merely that the right-wing parties fear the verdict of the electorate, but also that holding free elections does not suit the Washington administration, which is striving at all costs to discredit the revolutionary power and find a pretext for armed aggression. "To all intents and purposes," THE WASHINGTON POST writes bluntly, "the boycott means that the domestic opposition is gambling on the U.S.-financed undeclared war and other forces operating from outside."

The Nicaraguan people won their concept of national sovereignty in a protracted and difficult struggle against Yankee imperialism. They are vigilantly guarding the freedom they have gained.

The just cause of the freedom-loving Nicaraguan people enjoys the sympathy and support of people of goodwill throughout the world. Nicaragua is given international aid by many states, including the Soviet Union, Cuba, and the other socialist community countries. Teams of young workers come to Nicaragua from European countries to participate in restoring schools and hospitals destroyed by CIA mercenaries, young Americans go there to participate in the coffee harvest, and representatives of U.S. religious organizations make the trip to see for themselves the misfortunes that the aggressive policy of Washington ruling circles causes the Nicaraguan people.

International solidarity with battling Nicaragua is becoming a substantial factor in the political life of the modern world. Devoted to the noble ideals of the revolution and sensing the support of their friends, the heroic people of the land of Sandino are fully resolved to defend their honor and freedom.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL ON LEADERS' PERSONAL CONTACTS

PM191515 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Sep 84 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Consulting With People"]

[Text] Integrated political days, question-and-answer evenings, open-letter days... These are held at plant and kolkhoz clubs, at shops and construction sites, and at village assemblies and city agitation centers, where party, soviet, and economic leaders meet with the working people to talk about events in the world and the country and in their home city and rayon, and about urgent matters and problems.

Leadership workers' reports to the population and addresses and conversations in labor collectives and on a neighborhood basis form an integral part of the party's political and ideological education work among the masses. This is a glorious tradition dating back to the inspired speeches, filled with tremendous mobilizing force, delivered by Vladimir Ilich Lenin and his comrades in arms at rallies and meetings in the first years of the revolution. Truthful, ardent party words have roused people to labor and to feats and taught them to fight and conquer.

"Personal influence and speeches at meetings mean a great deal in politics. There can be no political activity without them..." Life constantly confirms the relevance of this behest of Lenin's. The party, resolving the tasks of improving the society of developed socialism at the present stage, seeks unity of ideological, organizational, and economic work. The attainment of this unity is greatly furthered by the direct participation of leadership cadres in the political, ideological, and moral tempering of the masses.

"Heeding the world which comes from among the workers, from the front line of socialist building, consulting with working people -- to this day," Comrade K.U. Chernenko noted at the CPSU Central Committee February (1984) Plenum, "this must be the first duty, the profound inner need of every Communist leader."

Many examples of active, effective participation by leaders at all levels in mass political and educational work with people could be cited. Rich experience in this work has been accumulated by the party organizations of Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, and many cities and rayons of the country. A profound analysis of successes and shortcomings in organizing this important matter is contained in the recent CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the Participation of Estonian SSR Leadership Cadres in Political Education Work Among Working People."

What characterizes the Estonian Communist' practice? First and foremost, the purposeful, well though out forms of participation by party, soviet, trade union, and economic cadres in the clarification and implementation of the domestic and foreign policy of the party and the Soviet state and in educational work with people. Leadership workers on the republic's Communist Party Central Committee, Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Council of Ministers, party gorkom and raykom first secretaries, and ministers regularly participate in political days, speak at press conference, write in the press, and appear on television and radio, br ef the population on the work of management organs, and answer questions. Many ec nomic workers successfully execute the duties of propagandists and lead agitation collectives, economic education councils, and people's universities.

All this has a beneficial effect on people's labor and social activeness and on the resolution of the socioeconomic tasks facing the republic.

In most collectives discipline has strengthened and losses of working time and and cadre tunover have been reduced. Pledges regarding the above-plan increase of labor productivity and reduction of output prime cost are being successfully fulfilled.

The CPSU Central Committee, while positively assessing the work of party organizations and leadership cadres in the republic in the ideological and political education of working people, also drew attention to certain shortcomings and omissions in this important matter. By no means all leaders regard participation in ideological work as their own direct duty. Speeches by senior officials to audiences of young people and collectives in the service sphere are infrequent. Some reports, lectures, and talks with people lack a concrete, convincing, politically pointed approach.

Practice shows that shortcomings of this kind are not confined to Estonia's party organizations. The assessments, conclusions, and recommendations of the Central Committee resolution are of fundamental significance for every party committee and every party organization. The organizational and political activity of leadership cadres must fully accord with the demands of the 26th party congress and the June (1983) and February and April (1984) Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee. On the threshold of the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War, special significance is attached to strengthening the working people's patriotic and international education. Leaders at all levels are called upon to tirelessly deepen the party's ties with the people and educate them not only by words, but by deeds -- by the efficient organization of labor, by concrete concern for people, and by their personal example, their own moral nature.

Does everyone observe this essential demand? On the spot reports indicate that certain senior officials, claiming to be "excessively busy," seek to avoid appearing before working people. Worse still, instances of bureaucratic administration and arrogance and even downright abuses of their official position are still not uncommon on the part of certain leaders. Some examples of this can be found in the reviews of readers' letters, published in PRAVDA recently, on the arrogance of certain leadership workers and their reluctance to receive people, listen to them, and help them.

It is clear that this attitude to things cannot be tolerated. Sincere, trusting relations between the leader and his subordinates and the prestige of the leader can only really become established when people can see that this person is a model of efficiency, principled party-mindedness, honesty, and decency. It is the duty of party committees to eradicate any manifestations of arrogance, red tape, and conceit, and to resolutely get rid of unenterprising, irresponsible workers.

Not only to teach people, but to learn from them, to assert the principle of social justice everywhere and in everything, to consider criticism carefully, and to conduct a direct, frank party dialogue with the masses -- these are the essential demands which every leadership worker must follow, as the representative of the party and state in the eyes of the people.

POACHER EXECUTED FOR LEADING YOUNG PEOPLE ASTRAY

PM191005 [Editorial Report] Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 30 August carries on page 2 under the headline "Bait; How Unstable People Got Hooked by the Temptations of an Easy Life and How This Ended" a 2,400-word article by our correspondent I. Korolkov from Astrakhan. It describes the activities and eventual exposure of a certain Astakhov convicted and executed for running a sturgeon poaching ring.

The article describes how Astakhov involved various "unstable people" -- particularly adolescents -- in his "work," illustrating this with the case of a certain young Vasiliy who for a few years became involved with Astakhov, attracted by the "freedom" and the fact that there was "nothing to do" in his spare time. Despite his parents' attempts to wean him away, Vasiliy became more and more involved in Astakhov's nefarious dealings and decadent lifestyle. Whe Astakhov was eventually arrested, the Prosecutor's Office made a "truly humane decision in the spirit of our morality" in favor of Vasiliy, deeming that he had learned his lesson. Astakhov, however, was sentenced to death.

But, the harm done by Astakhov "goes much further" than the harm done to the various "unstable people" he involved, Korolkov writes. The fact that he was allowed to operate unhindered for a long period points to "influential patrons" in the fish plant and the militia protecting him. Thishas "destroyed people's faith in social justice and the inevitability of the punishment of thieves and criminals." People in the area are convinced taht "the criminal's patrons remain unpunished" and if matters are left like this, Korolkov concludes, "a new Astakhov may appear."

REPORT ON CPSU POLITBURO ROUTINE SESSION

PM211322 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Sep 84 First Edition p 1

["At the CPSU Central Committee Politburo"]

[Text] In a CPSU Central Committee Politburo routine session, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo examined the question of the construction of plants for the production of 150 horsepower all-purpose row-crop tractors and their diesel engines and fuel systems. The use of such tractors will make it possible to widely introduce industrial methods of cultivating row crops, which account for more than half of the labor input in plant cultivation.

It is noted in a decision on this question by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers that the construction of these production plants is an important condition for the successful realization of the USSR Food Program and the further raising of the scientific and technical level of agricultural production by re-equipping it with highly efficient facilities. The plants will be built in the town of Yelabuga in Tatar ASSR, together with residential housing, amenities and cultural and consumer facilities.

Measures were examined for securing the fulfillment of the CEMA economic summit directives. The adopted decision outlines specific ways to implement the decisions of the economic conference with regard to the further development of socialist economic integration and implementation of the jointly drafted long-term economic strategy of CEMA member-countries.

In order to implement the directives of th conference, the USSR State Planning Committee, the State Committee for Science and Technology, USSR ministries and departments, and the union republican Councils of Ministers are instructed in the main guidelines for USSR economic and social development in 1986-90 and the period up to the year 2000, to make fuller use of the possibilities of cooperation to solve major national economic problems, coordinate the development of individual sectors, and ensure broad production coordination between the socialist countries. The USSR State Planning Committee and USSR ministries and departments, together with the corresponding organizations in the CEMA member-countries, will coordinate their plans for 1986-90 on questions of mutual interest and will coordinate their capital investments in the agreed areas.

The directions of cooperation in creating and introducing fundamentally new equipment and technology in a number of sectors were defined, including electronics, instrument building, microprocessor equipment, nuclear power engineering, biotechnology and robot technology; these are to be taken into account in projects under the comprehensive program of scientific and technological progress in CEMA countries.

The elaboration of measures ensuring an increase in mutual exactingness regarding the technical level and consumer qualities of the products being delivered was envisaged. Ministries and departments are instructed to prepare proposals connected with other questions of cooperation with CEMA countries on the basis of the decisions of the economic conference and 38th extraordinary CEMA session.

It is suggested that the Communist Party Central Committees of the union republics, party kraykoms and obkoms, the Councils of Ministers of union republics, USSR ministries and departments, and the AUCCTU display greater initative in broadening and deepening scientific, technical, and production links with CEMA member-countries, and to study and widely apply the collective experience of socialist management as an important reserve for accelerating socioeconomic development, intensifying production, and raising its efficiency.

The Central Committee Politburo heard information about the participation of a Soviet military delegation, led by Comrade Ustinov, Politburo member and USSR minister of defense, in the "Shield-84" exercises of Armies of Warsaw Pact member-states and approved its activities.

The meeting reviewed the question of cooperation in the field of creating and using standard CEMA models. This decision is concordant with the realization of the comprehensive program for further deepening and perfecting mutually advantageous links in the development of socialist economic integration, and the implementation of tasks of ensuring standardized composition and characteristics of raw materials, fuel, and other materials.

The Politburo discussed the results of a visit by a CPSU delegation, led by Comrade Romanov, Politburo member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to the consitituent congress of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia [WPE], and approved its work. It was noted that the creation of the WPE, guided by the ideas of scientific socialism, signifies a new stage in the development of the Ethiopian revolution, and is an event of international significance. Certain concrete measures for further strengthening friendly Soviet-Ethiopian relations were discussed in talks with the Ethiopian leaders.

The Politburo meeting reviewed a series of other questions of the Soviet Union's internal life and international policy.

SHCHERBITSKIY OPENS PARTY AKTIV MEETING IN KIEV

AU201555 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1445 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] Our republic was presented today with an honorary certificate of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU, and the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee, awarded for the victory won in the all-union socialist competitions in the successful carrying out of livestock wintering and for the increased output and purchases of stockbreeding produce in the winter season 1983-84.

A meeting of the republic's party and economic aktivs, dedicated to the presentation of the honorary certificate and to problems of the organized implementation of the next wintering and the increased output and purchases of stockbreeding produce in that season, has just ended in Kiev.

As reported, the meeting of the republic's party and economic aktivs was opened by Vladimir Vasilyevich Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary. Also present in the meeting presidium were Mesyats, CPSU Central Committee member and USSR minister of agriculture; Vedernikov, sector chief in the Organizational Party Work Department of the CPSU Central Committee; and Politburo members and candidate members of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee.

Participating in the meeting proceedings were front-ranking workers and innovators in agricultural production; party, administrative, trade union, and Komsomol functionaries; leaders of kolkhozes, sovkhozes, enterprises and establishments of the agro-industrial complex; and scientists.

The meeting participants enthusiastically elected the CPSU Central Committee Politburo with Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko at the head to the honorary presidium.

Speaking at the meeting, Mesyats, CPSU Central Committee member and USSR minister of agriculture, congratulated the republic's stockbreeders on the great labor achievements and, to stormy applause of the audience, handed over the honorary certificate of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU, and the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee to the republic's representatives.

Comrade Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, warmly received by the audience, delivered a speech at the aktivs meeting.

The floor was then offered to Kolomiyets, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo candidate member, Council of Ministers first deputy chairman, and chairman of the Commission of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium for the Affairs of the Agro-Industrial Complex, who gave a report.

The meeting was addressed by Lutak, Cherkassy Obkom first secretary; Novatskaya, dairy farm manager at the Chervonyy Partyzan Kolkhoz in Verkhnedneprovskiy Rayon, Dnepropetrovsk Oblast; Samilyk, Kirovograd Obkom first secretary; Vitchinskiy, Druzhbe Kolkhoz chairman in Khmelnitskiy Rayon, Vinnitsa Oblast; Moskalkov, Zaporozhye Oblispolkom chairman; Voronenko, director of the Lvov Production Association named after the 50th Anniversary of the October; and Pankov, Belyayevskiy Raykom first secretary in Odessa Oblast.

The meeting of party and economic aktivs unanimously adopted a resolution.

Those present enthusiastically addressed a letter to the CPSU Central Committee and Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman. They assured that the republic's working people would develop even wider socialist competitions and would make their worthy contribution toward the fulfillment of the Food Program for the benefit of the further development of the homeland.

MARCHUK OPENS ECONOMIC ACHIEVEMENTS EXHIBITION

PM191435 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 18 Sep 84 p 1

[TASS report: "Avtoprom-84"]

[Text] Moscow -- A large exhibition devoted to "60 Years of Soviet Automobile Building" ("Avtoprom-84") opened at the USSR Exhibition of National Economic Achievements on 17 September. The exhibition was opened by G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology. The opening ceremony was attended by V.S. Frolov, chief of a CPSU Central Committee section; V.N. Polyakov, minister of the automotive industry; and leaders of other ministries and departments, production pacesetters, scientists, and specialists.

DOLGIKH ADDRESSES CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION SESSION

LD202254 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2004 GMT 20 Sep 84

At an extended session of the collegium of the USSR Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industrial Enterprises today, tasks on the radical improvement of capital construction in light of Comrade Chernenko's instructions, the requirements of the February 1984 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, and the decisions of the party Central Committee were discussed. A report on this question was delivered by Comrade Goldin, USSR minister of construction of heavy industrial enterprises.

The ministry's work was thoroughly analysed, and specific measures to eliminate shortcomings in work were mapped out. Special attention was devoted to the further improvement in methods of construction management, raising its level of technical organization, fuller use of the production potential at the disposal of the ministry, and strengthening discipline and order in all aspects of building production.

Comrade Dolgikh, candidate-member of the Politburo, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, spoke at the session. Also taking part in the collegium's work were Comrade Dymshits, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Comrade Dmitriyev, head of the department for construction of the CPSU Central Committee; and leading officials of a number of USSR ministries and departments.

DEMICHEV OPENS WOMEN'S CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP MATCH

PM191103 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Sep 84 Second Edition p 6

[Report by A. Suetin and International Grand Master A. Ysuin under general heading "The Clocks Have Started"]

[Text] The ceremonial opening of the world chess championship match between Soviet Grand Masters Mayya Chiburdanidze and Irina Levitina was held in Volgograd yesterday.

(Ya. Shaytar) from Czechoslovakia, the referee, conducted the draw: Levitina will play white in the first game today.

P.N. Demichev, USSR minister of culture and chairman of the organizing committee of the 1984 world chess championship matches, declared the match open. These matches in Moscow and Volgograd will undoubtedly go down in chess history.

KUNAYEV ADDRESSES KAZAKH CC PLENUM ON PARTY WORK

WA111020 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 11 Aug 84 pp 1,2,3

[Report, "printed from abridged stenographic record": "The Further Improvement of the Style and Methods of Party Work and the Increasing of the Efforts of Our Republic's Workers in Fulfilling the Assignments of the Current Year and the Five-Year Plan in the Light of the Decisions of the 26th Party Congress, the Subsequent Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, and the Instructions and Recommendations of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade K.U. Chernenko: Report by CPSU Central Committee Politburo Member, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan, Comrade D.A. Kunayev"]

[Text] Comrades! Under present-day conditions a problem that moves more and more insistently onto the agenda is the problem of the further improvement of the style of party leadership, and the forms and methods of party work. And it is in this sense that the decisions of the 26th party congress, the subsequent Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, especially the February and April 1984 Plenums, and the instructions and recommendations of Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko arm us with a concrete, scientifically substantiated, and time-tested program of actions.

The exceptionally valuable organizational and political experience that has been accumulated by the party contributes to the effectiveness of the insistent struggle for the taking of all steps to increase production, and contributes to the broad introduction of the achievements of scientific-technical program and to the complete reinforcement of order, organizational spirit, and discipline everywhere.

The result of these extensive actions has been the further buildup of our country's economic, spiritual, and defensive potential, the rise in the workers' standard of living, and the development of their labor and political participation and their conscious and self-interested participation in the affairs of the society of developed socialism.

"The style and methods of leadership," it was emphasized at the 26th CPSU Congress, "are a question that is important for the entire party, for the entire nation. Remembering this, and being guided every day and in every way by the Leninist norms, is the direct obligation of any party leader."

The decisions of the Leninist party and the Plenums of its Central Committee, the articles and statements by Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko and other party and governmental leaders, and a number of very important documents that were adopted by the CPSU Central Committee in recent time are now sharpening our attention toward this key problem.

In our practical activity we are all obliged to be guided constantly by the decree of the CPSU Central Committee concerning the work of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Moldavia in improving the style and methods of the activity of the party organizations, and concerning the participation by the administrative personnel in Estonian SSR in the political-indoctrinational work among the workers, and by the decisions that pertain to the activity of the party's Saratov Oblast Committee, the Glazunovskiy Rayon Committee in Orel Oblast, the party committee of the Put' k Kommunizmu Kolkhoz, Kustanay Oblast, and others.

This is all the more necessary if one considers that we have entered what is in essence the final stage of the 11th Five-Year Plan. Our republic has a particularly large number of jobs and cares today. And the countdown is no longer in years, but in months and weeks.

In other words, today, at this plenum, we must critically weigh the successes and the failures, we must develop that plan of substantiated actions that would enable us to contribute more effectively to the practical fulfillment and overfulfillment of the assignments of the current year and the five-year plan as a whole for all branches and indicators.

The pivot of the party-organizational work has been and continues to be the guaranteeing of the skilled party leadership of the development of the national economy, science, and culture, and of all affairs in the society of mature socialism. At the previous plenums of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan [KaCP] the state of affairs in our republic's multibranch economy was analyzed in detail.

The results of the past half-year were considered at the KaCP Central Committee and the party's oblast committees and many city and rayon party committees. These results attest to the fact that our republic's workers place a high value on their worker identification stamps, have been making a worthy contribution to our country's economic, spiritual, and defensive potential, and have been working strenuously, but also, and most importantly, fruitfully.

Since the beginning of the year our national economy has moved noticeably ahead for all the basic technical-economic indicators. Industry has achieved an increase of 4 percent, which is somewhat higher than the planned assignments. All the oblasts and many ministries achieved sale of output in excess of plan. Labor productivity increased by 3.5 percent. The party's assignment for the above-plan reduction of production costs is being fulfilled.

Construction workers have activated new fixed assets valued at more than 2.5 billion rubles. Four billion rubles of capital investments have been used. There has been overfulfillment of the half-year plans for the activation of housing and general-educational schools, vocational and technical schools, and clinics.

The workers in the agroindustrial complex have been working strenuously.

Now it is necessary to reinforce all these positive changes, to develop them confidently, to pull ourselves up with regard to individual items, to reach the planned goals everywhere, and to make up for what was lost.

This is no easy task, but it is a completely feasible one.

We can and must cope with it by drawing on the large reserves and opportunities for the increase in the effectiveness of industry and agriculture, capital construction, transportation and communication, and the other branches, primarily wherever those reserves have not yet been used completely.

Let us take, for example, the enterprises that have been lagging behind. Unfortunately, they exist in almost every oblast, and especially in Dzhezkazgan, Turgay, Guryev, and Alma-Ata oblasts.

There has been no reduction in the number of lagging enterprises in the systems of the ministries that are headed by Comrades Parimbetov, Mikiyevskiy, Alybayev, Dzherembayev, and others. Power engineering (Comrade Kazakhkov) continues to be a bottleneck. There has been a lack of the proper operational rhythm in the work of the railroads, especially the Alma-Ata Railroad.

In a situation like this, the ones that are to be held accountable are not only the leadership of the railroads, but also the party and Soviet agencies, including the corresponding departments of the KaCP Central Committee and the republic's Council of Ministers.

Industry has failed to make its contracted shipments in Kustanay Oblast (Comrades Demidenko, Sagdiyev); Karaganda Oblast (Comrades Korkin, Inkarbayev); North Kazakhstan Oblast (Comrades Stepanov, Bolatbayev); Semipalatinsk Oblast (Comrades Kubashev, Yeremenko), Mangyshlak Oblast (Comrades Mukashev, Gorshenin); and other oblasts.

Enterprises that have been failing to fulfill the shipment plans are individual enterprises in the ministries and departments that are administered by Comrades Takezhanov, Bekbulatov, Murzagaliyev, Ibragimov, Karavayev, and Yegorov. The assignments for retail commodity turnover (Comrades Tantsyura, Tanekeyev) have been underfulfilled. Public-services enterprises (Comrade Dzhomartov) have under-supplied services valued at more than a million rubles.

The people in the outlying areas have been making a large number of justified complaints about the ministries of the meat and dairy industry, the food industry, the fruit and vegetables industry, and the fishing industry (Comrades Alybayev, Tymbayev, Dzherembayev, Sarzhanov). Despite the considerable increase in the investments into production, a number of enterprises in these branches have been failing regularly to fulfill their plans.

Comrade Alybayev frequently gives a simple explanation for these failures: "The village undershipped milk and livestock." But as for analyzing why, for example, the dairy plants in Guryev, Kokchetav, Turgay, and Dzhezkazgan oblasts failed to meet the plans for the first half-year for the sale of output at a time when the plans for milk procurement in those oblasts were overfulfilled, the minister does not want to do that.

At the base of these and other obviously abnormal situations one sees the unfit work style of the ministries and departments that were mentioned, and of the corresponding party, Soviet, economic, trade-union, and Komsomol agencies, the sluggishness of people's control, and the wait-and-see attitude, or sometimes even the complaint attitude, of the mass information media.

Frequently, people's efforts are simply wasted -- in the attending of useless conferences and in empty talking, in the collecting of all kinds of summaries and the drafting of orders and instructions. As long ago as 1922 V.I. Lenin warned, "We are actually in the position of people (and it must be said that this position is very stupid) who keep having sessions and keep forming commissions and drawing up plans, to the point of infinity."

Members of the KaCP Central Committee recall that participants at previous plenums subjected to justified criticism the Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry (Comrade Parimbetov). It would have seemed that the proper conclusions should have been made. But this is the kind of report that that ministry recently sent to the party's Central Committee:

"After broadly extending the socialist competition for the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plans for the current year and the five-year plan as a whole, the collectives at many enterprises in the branch are successfully coping with the fulfillment of the establ' ' plans and with the increased socialist pledges. However, at 16 enterprises (and this is almost one-third of them) technological equipment is standing idle," the ministry reports. "As a whole, cement, standard brick, and prefabricated reinforced concrete have been undersupplied as compared with plan. The undershipment of commercial output is valued at 13.9 million rubles."

Then the workers in that ministry, without any sense of responsibility, wrote, "For purposes of improving the work of the enterprises, we request that the Central Committee provide assistance in supplying us with raw materials, fuel, and energy, and in the prompt delivery of technological freight shipments by rail transportation."

In other words, the Central Committee is obliged to assume the functions of the ministry, and its administrators will merely sign reports like this. Hasn't everything been turned head over heels here?

There have been a large number of instances when a particular ministry, department, or enterprise has attempted to use party agencies as their active "trouble-shooters," and to remove all kinds of responsibility from those who have been given that responsibility in line of duty.

When speaking about capital construction, it is necessary to note that in this area, as was already emphasized at the December 1983 Plenum and the February 1984 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, it is necessary to work out not only individual elements, but also to adjust the entire construction conveyer line, and to improve the organizational structure of the branch and its interaction with other subdivisions.

Are we really supposed to consider it to be the proper procedure when, for example, large-panel construction even in Alma-Ata is being conducted carefully, when a number of cement plants consistently operate feverishly, and it is necessary for us to bring in cement from far away. And how many ineffectual departmental construction organizations do we have? Some of them are incapable of going farther than the zero cycle. It is for good reason that people say about them that they build "with a good foundation" -- that is, they lay the foundation, and then the job stops there.

There are also other flaws. First of all, one could mention the imprecise organization of the operations, the dispersal of efforts, serious instances of lack of coordination in the planning and estimate documentation and deliveries of equipment, and unplanned construction projects.

In a number of places, instances that have become a kind of pernicious standard are the disruption of the activation of projects that are slated for activation in the next report period, and the poor quality of construction of projects intended for social, cultural, and everyday needs, and of housing.

The primary duty of the party committees is to carry out a fundamental change in the style and methods of the practical management of the branch, to take decisive steps to eradicate the shortcomings that are well-known to everyone. And in this regard we have a right to count on the more active participation of the Komsomol and the young people. It is important for every construction site in the republic to become a true school of shock-type labor, skillful business administration, and communist indoctrination.

Comrades! An important question in the resolution of which all the party, Soviet, and economic agencies must take active part is the production of consumer goods. Recently that problem was considered in detail at a meeting of the republic's party and economic activists.

The state of affairs, of course, is improving. The plan for the first half-year for consumer goods has been overfulfilled. That is for the republic as a whole. But the particulars are extremely alarming in this regard. Some people have been working well, and others have been working casually. In North Kazakhstan Oblast the half-year assignment for the production of mass consumer goods was not fulfilled. In Aktyubinsk, Dzhambul, and Semipalatinsk oblasts, the amount of those commodities that were produced was less than during the corresponding period last year.

The Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry (Comrade Alybayev) and Kazpotrebsoyuz [KaSSR Union of Consumer Cooperatives] (Comrade Tanekeyev) also failed to provide for the fulfillment of the half-year assignments.

Questions that continue to be critical ones are the questions of the variety and quality of commodities and especially the everyday services in Taldy-Kurgan, Kzyl-Orda, Uralsk, Aktyubinsk, Guryev, and even Alma-Ata oblasts.

In our republic there is a lot of talk about this, and even a lot more writing about it, but, if one speaks honestly, what is being done is obviously insufficient, especially with regard to taking a healthy reaction to thoroughgoing criticism. Sometimes one sees the creation of inaccessible commodity and municipal-services "bastions" that are closed "mutual-assistance corporations" that do not fear any criticism.

We must give the strictest, well-principled evaluation to phenomena such as this, remembering that the sphere of trade and everyday services, municipal and medical service, and the institutions of culture and sport are intended for the working people, not for the few selfish individuals who are attempting to use those services for the sake of their own personal gain.

An important role here can and must be played by the Komsomol, which recently came forward with a good initiative -- the providing of constant sponsorship by the republic's Komsomol organizations of the production of commodities intended for children. The Komsomol sponsorship must be extended to other spheres, and it is necessary, in particular, to revive the movement entitled "Let's provide Komsomol concern for everyday services!"

We have all the opportunities for working precisely, effectively, and at a high level of quality, without any laggards, but instead putting a full load on the available capacities and making the maximum assimilation of the new ones, and guaranteeing high labor efficiency in every work sector. But this requires taking a self-critical point of view in rechecking the work style and methods, primarily in party work. It requires bringing that work, in all areas of industry, capital construction, transportation and communication, and the services sphere, up to the level of the requirements that have been set by the party, and guaranteeing the successful fulfillment of the assignments of the current year and the entire five-year plan.

In accordance with the pledges that have been taken, our republic is supposed to complete the industrial program three days ahead of schedule; in construction, to turn over a number of projects; and in all other branches, to overfulfill the established assignments. We must keep our word.

When speaking about the style and methods of the party and economic leadership, I would like to dwell on another group of questions. I have in mind the manifestations of local interests, shortsightedness, and the orientation on immediate advantage, to the detriment of the foreseeable future.

Yes, we have been doing a lot. But you can see how much work has to be redone in certain places. And that "style" -- if one may be permitted to use that word -- directly harms not only the economy, but also the communist indoctrination of people.

At the 13th Plenum of the KaCP Central Committee sharp words were spoken about the inadmissibility of making adjustments in the plans and assignments. But that improper practice is still continuing to this day. Each of you can quote a large number of the most specific facts in this regard.

The Ministry of Light Industry alone (Comrade Ibragimov) on 75 different occasions reduced the assignments given to its subordinate organizations. The question arises: what good does it to in such instances to keep talking endlessly, if one is not responsible for his own words?

Having at our disposal modern methods of administration and management, it is necessary, first of all, to reorganize the type of economic thinking, to take decisive steps to overcome the resistance put up by sluggish habits and methods, to wage an active and uncompromising struggle against them, and not to limit oneself to liberal half-measures. It is necessary to learn how to act precisely this way, rather than the other. That is the duty and the high obligation of every administrator, every organizer, and, in the final analysis, every Communist.

It is generally known that the style of any party agency must be a model of efficiency and adherence to pary principles, of the unity of organization and checking of execution, of trust in the cadres, in combination with high demandingness toward them. It is precisely on the basis of the work of the party committee that the state and public organizations verify its activity.

Consequently, any party committee must act with a realistic consideration of that important role that our party plays in all spheres of social life. In other words, it must act in an exemplary manner, in a strictly joint manner, taking into consideration all the peculiarities of the moment, constantly checking, first of all, as Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko emphasizes, against the ideas of the working class and its tremendous sociopolitical and class sense.

In this regard a true example is provided by the fighting staff of our party — the Leninist Central Committee and its Politburo.

We are all obliged to observe strictly and everywhere the Leninist norms of party life and to create an atmosphere of implacability toward any negative elements in the economy, social relations, in labor, or in everyday life.

And, obviously, it is always necessary to begin with ourselves, by considering how our oblast, city, and rayon party committees, how the party committees and party buros of the primary and shop party organizations are operating. It is necessary constantly to check and to see whether they are keeping their hand on the pulse of life, whether they are acting as authoritative agencies of political leadership, whether they are working in the spirit of the time, and whether they have the confidence of the people.

This is especially important in connection with the reports and elections in the primary party organizations that do not have party committees, in the shop organizations, and also in the party groups. In the course of this important campaign it is necessary to consider well and to reinforce the experience of the previous reports and elections, and to construct all the work in strict conformity with the principles and conclusions in the decree of the CPSU Central Committee, entitled "The Basic Results of the Reports and Elections in the Party and the Tasks of the Party Organizations."

We do not have any reason to fear frank analysis or self-critical discussion, to retreat from criticism and self-criticism, or to gloss over the flaws, omissions, and failures. This is not the first time that we have mentioned this. We mention critical situations practically everywhere and at at all times, at any level. And things could not be otherwise. But, comrades, despite the tremendous amount of work to overcome the shortcomings, they are frequently renewed and are reissued, so to speak, in new types and forms.

What is the basic reason for this?

One still has to encounter instances of excessive complacency, indifference, weakness, and the poor, formal planning of party work, all of which lead to poor actions. There have been examples when the real live job is slurred over, and is dissolved in sessions at all kinds of staffs and commissions and in poorly thought-out temporary-duty assignments, in a flood of paperwork, and, finally, in a situation in which the weakest link in the style and methods continues to be checking and the actual execution of the decisions.

This, for example, is what the Dzhezkazgan Oblast Party Committee, its buro, and First Secretary, Comrade Davydov, counted on when they consigned to complete oblivion the specific supervision over the fulfillment of the directive instructions of the 26th CPSU Congress pertaining to the Zhayrem Mining and Concentration Combine, that very important shock-labor construction site in this five-year plan. It must be noted that Zhayrem was not given the proper attention either by the Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy (Comrade Takezhanov), or the appropriate departments of the KaCP Central Committee or the KaSSR Council of Ministers.

But the position of the oblast committee itself in no instance should be passive. If an alarming situation is created, it is necessary, so to speak, to shout it from the housetops, rather than sit around idly.

However, it is not only Zhayrem that became an "unexplored area" on the map showing the activity of that oblast committee and oblast execution committee. The oblast also proved to have a neglected situation in such very important sectors as state and cooperative trade, the providing of cultural and everyday services to the public, work with the workers' letters and statements, public order, and ideological work.

Comrades, we have a number of decrees that were enacted by certain party committees and that simply are not being fulfilled. These decisions are declarative, verbose, and imprecise. The people at the Kzyl-Orda Oblast Party Committee (Comrade Yesetov) love to write new decrees dealing with old topics. A large number of decisions have been made there regarding construction in rural areas. But not a single one of them has been fulfilled. All the good intentions simply remain on paper. How can one fail to recall the words that Vladimir Il'ich Lenin wrote as long ago as 1921, "We have accumulated so many resolutions that no one not only will never read all of them, but will not even collect all of them. We must engage in doing things, not in writing resolutions!"

We still have people who believe blindly in the magical power of paper and the telephone, and who replace official detached-duty assignments by "cavalry raids," and replace real work by the compiling of newer and new summaries and reports.

At the Amantogayskiy Rayon Party Committee, Turgay Oblast (Comrade Dyusembayev), almost all the work time is spent in preparing numerous decisions. The decrees there are stamped out one after the other. Endless conferences and sessions are held, but it is a rarer and rarer thing to see the rayon committee workers themselves among the workers in the rayon.

The Glubokovskiy Rayon Party Committee, East Kazakhstan Oblast (Comrade Mamontov) during a three-year period adopted 1,644 decisions -- dealing literally with all situations in life. The buro sessions there consider as many as 50 questions or more. And what is the effect? The rayon, which, judged on the basis of its natural conditions, is by no means the poorest one, has been lowering its indicators from year to year.

The Lugovskoy Rayon Party Committee, Dzhambul Oblast (Comrade Starodubtsev) continues to operate according to the old methods. Since the beginning of the year, hundreds of questions has also been considered here. In May alone, the following staffs were created under the rayon committee: fodder staff; staff for the growing of grain and industrial crops; staff for the conducting of sheepshearing; and even a staff for the milking of goats. There is certainly no shortage of staffs, but what good are they? There is not much order even in the rayon committee itself. The second secretary was relieved of his assignment as a result of having serious abused his official position. The chairman of the rayon committee of people's control was removed. During a three-year period, more than half the appointed workers in the rayon were replaced.

But the party's oblast committee (Comrade Zhakupov) merely records these situations and facts, so to speak, in order not to complicate the relations.

Comrades! At the present time it is especially important to realize that working as a manager means, as the party indicates, first of all working with the people who are running the business. That formula must be augmented by the most specific content.

Everyone realizes that that formula extends equally to the relations that the party committees have with all spheres of science and culture, education and the higher schools, ideological institutions, creative unions, public organizations, administrative agencies, and army subdivisions, in a word, everywhere that Communists exist.

Our party, as everyone knows, keeps its cadre policy in the centre of its attention. Much is also being done at the Communist Party of Kazakhstan. The recent reports and election considerably improved the cadre makeup. There was a reduction in the number of passive people. Competent replacements came into party work and there was an increase in the number of women, young people, specialists and engineer-technical workers who had graduated from the school of hard knocks in workers' collectives. The Alma-Ata Higher Party School is improving the training of cadres.

Putting it succinctly, at the present time we have at our disposal cadres whose on-the-job, political, and moral qualities make it possible to carry out the work in the best manner in the modern key and mood, and to resolve successfully the tasks that have been assigned.

But this, of course, does not mean that we are now free of cadre problems. The entire party agrees with the very apt expression of Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko concerning the confidence credit which the Communists give to their comrades when they elect them to the administrative party agencies.

But how is that credit sometimes used by certain people who, to put it mildly, are casual individuals in our party? The speaker quoted a number of specific instances of the malicious violations of the norms of morality by the former secretary of the party committee on the Chilikskiy Sovkhoz, Uralsk Oblast, Abdirov; former chairman of the Mamlyutka City Executive Committee, North Kazakhstan Oblast, Gryaznov; and others who, by their unworthy actions, besmirched the high rank of Communist-administrator. They include several secretaries of the party's city and rayon committes who now have been relieved of their assignments -- and by no means for reasons of health.

Everything is not satisfactory with regard to cadres in the system of the Ministry of Agriculture (Comrade Motoriko). Every tenth farm continues to be headed by people without any special education. In Dzhambul Oblast during the last year and a half alone, 56 sovkhoz directors and kolkhoz chairmen have been replaced. That is almost half the total number.

Nor is everything in order with regard to cadres at Gossnab, Kazpotrebsoyuz, or the ministries of rural construction, the fruit and vegetable industry, and the construction of enterprises in heavy industry.

One cannot fail to see how a worker, after occupying a high position, is transformed practically before one's very eyes, loses his former modesty, becomes arrogant and conceited, surrounds himself with yes-men and self-seekers, and loses all sense of moderation.

Crude violations were revealed recently by an inspection of summer cottages and private orchards. The violators proved to include deputy ministers and chairmen of state committees, and chiefs of administrations and departments. That list also includes deputy chairmen of the Alma-Ata and Taldy-Kurgan city executive committees, Comrades Karutsenko and Toporovskiy.

Everyone is well aware of how all this ends. All these persons have been brought to party and state responsibility.

"The party and the state, as you know," Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko points out, "have intensified the struggle against such shameful situations as the squandering of state funds, fraud and malfeasance, theft and bribe-taking. This is not a temporary campaign. It is the line that will be conducted constantly and rigorously. In this regard there is no leniency toward anyone and there will be no such leniency. No one should harbor any illusions on that score."

Comrades! In improving the style and methods of party work, an exceptional role is played by criticism and self-criticism. Without a doubt, the criticism and self-criticism that one hears today are more businesslike than previously. But one still sees the prevalance frequently of criticism from the top, as well as attempts to suppress criticism and even of persecution of it. It is necessary once and for all, and irreversibly, to stamp out all of this, as well as the unfit practice of considering the personal files of the managerial Communists and bypassing the primary party organizations.

When acting in this manner, we remove individual managers from the criticism from their comrades, we place them, as it were, in a special, privileged position, and we artificially narrow the sphere of the intraparty democracy. This is completely inadmissible.

It is necessary everywhere to put an end to generalizations, to give the specific facts, first names, and last names more frequently, to have a thorough knowledge of people, their capabilities, their positive qualities, and, obviously, their shortcomings. As is emphasized by the CPSU Central Committee in the decree entitled "The Participation of the Managerial Cadres of Estonian SSR in the Political-Indoctrinational Work Among the Workers," in the cadre policy it is necessary to carry out steadily the party's principle that is aimed at the combination of trust and demandingness, to develop criticism and self-criticism, to get rid of workers who lack initiative, who are undisciplined, who are inclined, to use V.I. Lenin's expression, "to replace a job with discussion, to replace work with talk about it."

It is time finally to change over from words to deeds and in the fulfillment of the completely specific instruction of the party concerning the precise delimitation of the functions between the party and Soviet agencies. This is a direct Leninist requirement that fundamentally rejects any kind of petty guardianship, unnecessary duplication, or copying.

Speaking at a meeting with the CPSU Central Committee apparatus, Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko emphasized, "Every party workers must always remain true to the Leninist tradition -- he must be as attentive as possible to the wants and needs of the workers, and he must not allow himself to lessen to the slighest degree his live contacts with them."

One of the forms of these contacts is work with the workers' written and oral communications to the party and state agencies.

Unfortunately, it is precisely in this sector that one observes that serious shortcomings have not yet been eliminated. Take, for example, the party's Aktyubinsk Oblast Committee (Comrade Liventsov). A year ago, at the Buro of the KaCP Central Committee it was noted that the people at that oblast committee frequently take a bureaucratic attitude toward the well-founded requests and statements that they receive. However, the party's oblast committee failed to react properly to the justified remarks. Even the most alarming warning signals continue to go unnoticed there. For example, dozens

of letters came in from workers and employees of the Zhabasakskiy Sovkhoz, but neither the rayon committee nor the oblast committee took any steps. It was not until after the KaCP Central Committee intervened that former director Kuntuganov was removed from the party, and the republic's procurator's office initiated a criminal case against him.

It is necessary for people to derive the proper lesson from this situation, and not only in Aktyubinsk Oblast.

Of course, there are all kinds of warning signals. No truth, even that which is spoken sharply, has ever harmed anyone. But it also happens, comrades, that a particular "truth-seeker" will make unjustified communications to various administrative echelons his constant occupation, and will do everything to defame honest people. Unfortunately, among these spiteful critics one even encounters party members, and moreover, former responsible workers. They operate according to the principle: slander is like coal -- if it won't burn, at least it can smudge someone.

The party rquires us, comrades, to give an uncompromising, well-principled evaluation to each such instance, and to take decisive steps to discontinue the "activity" of all kinds of intriguers, slanderers, anonymous accusers, and careerists.

Comrades! As is completely obvious from the decrees of the CPSU Central Committee that pertain to the style and methods of party work, we must begin to pay constant attention to the style and methods of activity of all the state and public organizations and primarily the Soviets of People's Deputies.

Recently the Buro of the KaCP Central Committee considered the report by the party's Uralsk Oblast Committee on leadership of the Soviets. But the shortcomings in their work are typical not only of Uralsk Oblast. In Dzhezkazgan, Guryev, North Kazakhstan, Semipalatinsk, and Taldy-Kurgan oblasts the participation rate of the deputies continues to be low and there have been instances of their improper behavior. Last year, for the republic as a whole, 71 deputies were recalled from membership in the local Soviets, with 16 of the former deputies being brought to criminal responsibility.

Those are disturbing facts. Therefore it is important to increase the responsibility of the deputies and, obviously, to take a stricter approach to selecting candidates, especially on the eve of the forthcoming election.

The Soviets at all levels, their executive committees, permanent commissions, deputy groups, and activists have been called upon to engage in a much better manner than at present in the specifics of running the economy and in public life, to coordinate in a more precise manner the activity of the enterprises, institutions, organizations, and farms that are situated on their territory, and to work constantly to improve their work style and methods. This especially pertains to the questions of implementing the Food Program, the reform in the general educational and vocational school system, the improvement of the quality and assortment of mass consumer goods, the construction of housing and of structures to meet cultural and everyday needs, the service sphere, the development of legal culture among the public, and the reinforcement of public law and order and socialist legality.

More persistent activity in developing indoctrinational work, the socialist competition, and the brigade forms of organizing labor must be carried out by the trade unions. They are already doing a lot. But something else is also noticeable.

Not all the trade-union committees, even at the republic leve, have been penetrating deeply into the essence of various incidents and facts. This pertains especially to the branch trade unions (Comrades Panarin, Kulgarin, Nurkina), who must sharply improve

their work. It will be necessary to do quite a bit of work to assure that the broadest organization of the workers is actually a school of management and administration, and a school of communism. It is important, in conformity with the decree of the CPSU Central Committee, to carry out at a high organizational and political level the reports and elections in the trade unions.

A considerable amount of work is being carried out by the people's control agencies. But, without belittling their merits, one cannot fail to see that that work is not always and not everywhere purposeful or effective. Since the beginning of the year there have been more than 9000 surprise raids and inspections of various types. That would seem to be sufficient scope. But frequently those statistics conceal only a detailed recording of the undesirable situations, but no specific steps are taken to eliminate them completely.

One ought not to engage in a race to get the largest number of inspections, but, rather, one should work more thoroughly and in a more highly principled manner. One should strive, with the aid of the party, Soviet, and economic agencies and the mass information media, to achieve the complete elimination of the flaws and shortcomings that have been revealed.

The work with the Komsomol today and for many years to come requires special discussion. That work, as you know, is defined by the recently enacted decree of the CPSU Central Committee and by the instructions of Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko at the All-Army Conference of Secretaries of Komsomol Organizations.

The most important thing here is the intensification of the party guidance of the youth movement. It is necessary constantly and deeply to penetrate into the social and ideological processes that are occurring among the young people, to be able correctly to analyze and direct them, to make the practical conclusions, and to act promptly in supporting everything that is valuable and beneficial in the activity of the Komsomol. But in no instances should one engage in petty guardianship. The maximum amount of confidence, of comradely attention, of practical assistance -- that constitutes the mandatory requirement with regard to the style of the party guidance of the Komsomol.

As for the Komsomol committee themselves, they should take the most decisive steps to get rid of the features that everyone is tired of -- stereotypic responses, ostentation, and commotion. What young people today need especially is freshness of thought, word, and action, and complete stability in their political philosophy. And yet, recently, measures that have become more frequent in the Komsomol are prolonged sessions, seminars, and all kinds of "forums," with fatiguing reports. Something that has become excessive among the young people has been their fascination with the acquisition of "things," with by no means the best examples of Western fashion and pseudoart.

One cannot coexistent peacefully with all this, since the moral health of our youth, comrades, is no minor matter. Rather, it is the basis of our future.

And in this regard, extreme importance is attached to the authority of the Komsomol leader himself, his competency, culture and erudition, his simplicity and accessibility. This is all the moreso today when a large number of Komsomol secretaries communicate with the young people basically through their receptionists and personal secretaries, relying excessively on the telephone and other technical means.

The reorganization of the work of the Komsomol, as is required by the party, must be aimed at the further increase in the civic participation of the young people, the development in the young people of high political and moral culture, and aimed at the development of permanent immunity against any influence by bourgeois or petty-bourgeois ideology, or any manifestations of neophilistine psychology.

The Komsomol measures, for example, dealing with military and patriotic indoctrination will not be very effective if, say, the traditional and noble movement of "The Friends of Timir" [children's volunteer groups to support the military] is infected by the microbe of narrowmindedness, or if discotheques nurture vulgar tastes. These things should not be overlooked by the party committees, or especially their ideological cadres. And yet certain workers do not have enough time specifically to handle questions such as this. Secretary for ideology, of the North Kazakhstan Oblast Party Committee, Comrade Penchuk wrote an article entitled "The Main Thing Is Work With People," a title that is very promising, but in that article he did not find room to say even a single line about his own unfinished jobs, the number of which in the ideological work of the oblast committee is by no means small.

Incidentally, Comrade Penchuk recently at the secretariat of the KaCP Central Committee, while giving a report on the state of affairs in the oblast's system of vocational and technical education, stated that he did not know of any specific problems. He was not in control of the situation. The secretariat was forced to place an unsatisfactory evaluation on the work that was being done by the oblast committee.

At a previous plenum there was detailed discussion about the urgent measures connected with the reform of the general-educational and vocational school system. That discussion was then rendered in more concrete form at sessions of the local Soviets and at plenums of the oblast committees, and meetings of activists.

There were many words spoken, and they were very good ones. But since the beginning of the year, less than one-third the funds have been used for the construction of general-educational schools and vocational schools. One still observes a lack of the proper supervision over the steady implementation by us of the measures that were planned for carrying out the reform. A large number of schoolchildren continue to remain outside the summer labor quarter. In some places the preparation of the schools for the new school year has not been proceeding at the proper level.

All this requires us to put an end to the shillyshallying, and to engage everywhere in the job of carrying out the school reform in a purposeful and persistent manner, in the spirit of the party's requirements.

In improving the style and methods of the party work, as is emphasized in the decree of the CPSU Central Committee on Moldavia, a special role belongs to the press, television, and the radio, and to all the mass information media. They must not only skillfully propagandize the advanced experience, but must also be demanding toward any shortcomings.

However, many items printed in the republic, oblast, and rayon press continue to be written in a hurried and trivial style. That was justifiably mentioned as long ago as the 10th Plenum of the KaCP Central Committee, which discussed ideological questions. There is a lack of any permanent creative search in our party newspapers, SOTSIALISTIK KAZAKHSTAN and KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA. The style and methods of party work, and its relationship to the economy, are dealt with only superficially. Moreover, in KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA (Comrade Ustinov) there has recently been an increase in the number of mistakes and distortions, and a fascination with unhealthy sensationalism.

In VECHERNYAYA ALMA-ATA, for example, there is an article with a headline a foot high, reading "Half-Year Completed Successfully," and under it the article reports that every tenth industrial enterprise in the city failed the plan; 34 adjusted their assignments; and an additional 23, failed to meet their contractual deliveries.

The "success," as you can see," is complete, but only in quote marks.

The level is low at certain rayon, city, and oblast newspapers. Everything is not well with the cadres, the material base is weak, and there are no experienced printers. These shortcomings are becoming intolerable in the light of the recently adopted decree of the CPSU Central Committee. The republic's State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade (Comrade Yeleukenov) is required to engage more concretely in questions of the material-technical base for the rayon and city press.

Weak use is still being made of the creative potential of the scientific-technical intellectuals and the Communists in the scientific institutions, the higher school system, the vocational and technical educational system, and the cultural sphere.

In all these questions it is necessary to increase the efforts of the appropriate departments of the Central Committee, primarily the departments of propaganda and agitation, science and educational institutions, and culture.

Party life must have light thrown upon it in the press, on television, and on the radio, not only through the prism of the economy, but also through the entire wealth of human fates and through the variety of social relations.

In this sense the creative unions and organizations are greatly in debt to the republic's and the country's audience.

Comrades! The remaining year and a half in this five-year plan are for all of us an examination to test our political maturity, our ability to work effectively and precisely. Each of us must prove in the most tangible way what he is capable of in the good sense of that word. Each of us is obliged to pass this serious examination with distinction. It is necessary to increase even more the labor and political participation of people, which is aimed at the preterm fulfillment of the assignments of the five-year plan, and to pay a solid foundation for the future.

In our republic, as throughout the country, there is currently widespread preparation for the 40th anniversary of the glorious Victory of the Soviet nation during the Great Patriotic War. The Buro of the KaCP Central Committee has approved the initiative of the collectives at the Ust-Kamenegorsk Condensor Plant and the Ust-Kamengorsk Lead and Zinc Combine, the Dzhambul Superphosphate Plant, the Pavlodarskiy Traktornyy Zavod imeni V.I. Lenina Association, the Bol'shevichka Garment Factory in Kustanay, the Komsomol'skneft' Administration in Mangyshlak, and other advanced enterprises -- the initiative entitled "Let's work 40 shock-labor weeks for the 40th anniversary of Victory." It is necessary to do everything to assure that this movement encompasses literally all our labor collectives and actively promotes the resolution of the tasks in the five-year plan and the problems of indoctrinating the young people and making them closer participants in the great military and labor exploit of the older generations.

Taking into consideration the difficult peculiarities of the present period, every oblast committee is required to analyze carefully the situation in regard to all branches of the national economy, and primarily in industry and construction and in the services sphere. It is important for us to achieve the kind of work everywhere that assures that not a single sector is lagging behind, a situation in which a businesslike mood is established everywhere, aimed at the most complete use of the existing capacities and the ones that are being activated, the effective introduction of the achievements of science and advanced experience, and the organization of effective cooperation, so that the current year and the entire five-year plan will be successfully completed by every rayon, enterprise, and farm.

And now I would like to mention our current concerns in the rural areas.

During the first three years of the five-year plan, despite the extremely unfavorable weather conditions, the sovkhozes and kolkhozes in Kazakhstan produced 66.5 million tons of grain, of which 2.5 billion poods were loaded into our Motherland's granaries. That figure comes to an average of 853 million poods a year.

The grain-growers of Aktyubinsk Oblast, dozens of rayons, and more than 200 sovkhozes and kolkhozes are currently working on their 1986 plans.

The Chimkent vegetable husbandrymen fulfilled their four-year assignment for procurements of grain. The plans for the first three years for grain procurements were covered by Kustanay, Uralsk, Kzyl-Orda, and Dzhezkazgan oblasts. The increase in the production and procurement of rice, corn, millet, grapes, melon crops, fruits, and berries has been assured. As compared with the 10th Five-Year Plan there has been an increase in the average annual purchases of meat, milk, eggs, and wool.

For the republic as a whole there has been a slight improvement in the branch's qualitative indicator since the beginning of the current year.

In animal husbandry, the half-year deliveries of milk, eggs, karakul, and other types of output have been fulfilled. There has been an increase in the milk yields and the turnover weight of hogs. A larger number of calves, piglets, and colts were produced than last year. There has been a reduction in the death rate among animals, other than sheep. The number of heat of cattle, hogs, horses, and poultry has increased.

A lot has been done to carry out the social reorganization of the rural areas, to carry out water-management construction, and to increase the effectiveness of production. There have been indisputable positive shifts in many oblasts and rayons and on many sovkhozes and kolkhozes.

But at the present time, comrades, when there is not much time remaining until the end of the five-year plan, all of us, taking into consideration the experience that has been accumulated, are obliged to look ahead in such a way as to assure that we can give our Motherland as much agricultural produce as possible, and primarily Kazakhstan grain.

The current year is proving to be no easy one. Yes, the weather is again testing our strength. But it would seem that all of us can withstand that text. Specific familiarization with the state of affairs in the outlying areas and meetings with the grain-growers and with the party and Soviet activists convince us that our workers are currently operating with a large amount of knowledge and a complete understanding of the situation.

At the present time, in order to obtain a large harvest of Kazakhstan grain it is especially important to mobilize all the available opportunities. Then the speaker went on to emphasize that under these complicated conditions it is necessary to do everything to assure the procurement of the largest possible amount of grain. No one, Comrade D.A. Kunayev said, is relieved of the responsibility of fulfilling the plan. The plan is law, and it is necessary to be guided strictly by that law, and necessary for absolutely everyone.

Kazakhstan is famous throughout the country for its grain, and the country is expecting grain from us. As we struggle to get a large harvest of Kazakhstan grain, we are obliged first of all to forget about indifference, but rather to work everywhere with the maximum tension and efficiency, in order to give our Motherland as much edible grain as possible, especially strong, hard varieties of wheat, as well as buckwheat and millet.

In the fulfillment of the pledges that were taken for the sale of grain, an important role belongs to the rice and corn growers. On the whole, the situation on the rice fields is favorable. Using that situation, the workers in Kzyl-Orda, Alma-Ata, Chimkent, and Taldy-Kurgan oblasts must load into our country's granaries no less than 32 million poods of rice. The corn fields promise a rather good harvest, and this also creates the prerequisites for the overfulfillment of the plans for purchases of corn grain by the farms of Taldy-Kurgan, Chimkent, Alma-Ata, and other oblasts.

I repeat, Comrade D.A. Kunayev emphasized, that producing as much grain as possible, and grain of the highest quality, is the primary duty of all the grain-growing farms, rayons, and oblasts, and that duty has, as you well realize, under the present conditions not only economic importance, but also tremendous political importance.

Without a doubt, it is also important for every farm to provide itself completely with seeds and to allocate the necessary amount of payment in kind to the mechanizers.

In order to carry out the prompt and efficient harvesting and laying in of supplies of grain, we have powerful technology, a solid base of procurement organizations, outstanding cadres, and a considerable amount of experience that has been accumulated during 30 heroic years on the virgin lands.

The CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet government continue to give our republic a large amount of specific assistance. We have everything that we need to assure the carrying out of the threshing of grain crops within compressed periods of time and without any losses. This requires the acceleration of the preparation of the technology, especially in Turgay, North Kazakhstan, and Karaganda oblasts. And it is in this sense that we must immediately eliminate any indifference, but, rather, assure the taking of exhaustive measures by Kazsel'khoztekhnika (Comrade Yegorov), the ministries of agriculture and procurements (Comrades Motoriko, Klevtsov), and their subdivisions on the spot.

Everyone's task right now is the same, and we are obliged to do everything to resolve it -- to guarantee the highly productive use of the harvesting equipment and transportation, to put an end to losses, and to make the maximum contribution to our country's grain resources.

And now a few words about sugar beets. The prospects with regard to the harvesting of this crop in Dzhambul, Taldy-Kurgan, and Alma-Ata oblasts today are much better than last year. This gives us the possibility not only of fulfilling the plans for procurements of sugar beets, but also of eliminating the indebtedness that was formed in previous years.

The Chimkent cotton-growers will have to achieve a considerable overfulfillment of the plans for procurement of cotton, and will have to improve its quality sharply.

The farms in East Kazakhstan, Pavlodar, and Semipalatinsk oblasts must increase the production of sunflower seeds.

It will be necessary to carry out in the most careful manner the harvesting of potatoes, vegetables and fruits, to prevent even the slightest losses of them, and to guarantee the continuous supplying of them to the population in the cities and the industrial centers.

It is necessary to dwell in particular on questions pertaining to the further development of animal husbandry. We currently have real opportunities for the fulfillment of the plans for purchases of all types of products of animal husbandry.

Just think of how much more we could have done if Dzhambul, Dzhezkazgan, Karaganda, Kokchetav, North Kazakhstan, Semipalatinsk, and Turgay oblasts had not failed to fulfill the plan for procurements of livestock and poultry, and Kustanay Oblast had not failed to fulfill the plan for meat and milk. That, comrades, is where our reserves lie, where we have a truly untouched area in which to do our work, and we must not put off that work until the future.

The ways and means of achieving a further increase in the output of animal husbandry are well known. It is necessary to give constant attention to the accelerated development of animal husbandry for meat and dairy purposes, to engage more in the raising of sheep and in other branches, and to be concerned about subsidiary farms at enterprises and the public's personal plots.

It is necessary to take decisive steps to put an end to livestock deaths and diseases, and to immoderate expenditures of livestock to meet so-called intrafarm needs, and to thefts. All this is inadmissible in the future. It is important to introduce exemplary order everywhere.

But fundamental changes in animal husbandry can be achieved only if there is a solid fodder base. However, certain managers, instead of being concerned about reinforcing that base, regularly submit requests for the allocation of fodders from the state resources. This is a completely improper practice.

At the present time it is important on every farm to intensify the preparation for the forthcoming wintering-over period for the livestock, and the construction and repair of the fodder shops.

Daily concern must be shown for the fate of the future harvest. In addition to the carrying out of the harvesting and procurement of fodders, it is necessary to prepare the autumn plowing promptly and efficiently for next spring's sowing, to take an efficient attitude toward the fallow fields, to carry out the sowing of winter crops within the optimal periods of time, and to lay in a high-quality supply of seeds.

In a word, comrades, it is necessary to make our land more fertile, to work persistently to increase the gross harvests of all crops, and to create vegetable husbandry that is resistant to the unfavorable weather conditions.

Therefore it is necessary to expand even more energetically the scope of land-reclamation work. Gosplan, the Ministry of Water Management, and Glavrissovkhozstroy (Comrades Mukhamed-Rakhimov, Kipshakbayev, Goncharov) must work out the question of accelerating the construction of the Chumysh and Merken reservoirs in Dzhambul Oblast, must continue the construction of the second phase of the Large Alma-Ata Canal, the water-management projects in the Irtysh draining age, and group aqueducts in the northern areas of the virgin land, and engage more effectively in the use of subterranean water.

All this must work for the fulfillment of the Food Program as one of the most important components of our common efforts for the further movement ahead.

The tasks for agriculture were clearly defined at the All-Union Economic Conference on the Problems of the Agroindustrial Complex. Opening that conference, Comrade Konstantin Utinovich Chernenko emphasized that the changeover of the rural areas to the intensive mode of development, the increase in the return on the already created potential ". . . requires new approaches, the decisive improvement of the activity of the agroindustrial associations, the raising of the level of economic work as a whole, the broad introduction of cost accountability, the collective contract, and the use of other economic levers."

This requirement pertains entirely and completely to our republic as well. We have a large number of councils at rayon and oblast agroindustrial associations which have been correctly oriented in the overall work, which have concentrated their attention on the long-range problems, and have been effectively adjusting the interbranch ties.

But at the same time it is by no means all the associations or their councils that have clearly defined for themselves the essence of their actions, their rights and their capabilities. They show a noticeable lack of initiative and business efficiency. One sees here the result of inertia and the adherence to the old way of doing things. In a few places one sees the flourishing of the buying and selling of second-hand items, and of confusion.

It is necessary to analyze all this very thoroughly, in the spirit of the party's requirements.

Comrades! That is approximately the group of questions that will have to be discussed at the plenum. And in this regard, obviously, one can lay no claim to completeness in encompassing the topic, since the style and methods of party work constitute a concept that is not only multifaceted, but also one that is extremely creative, in which there can be no room for stagnation, sluggishness, or red-tape methods.

It is precisely on the basis of the work style, on the practical results of that work, and on the basis of how the Leninist norms of party life are observed, that we must evaluate all our cadres, and must soberly weigh and analyze what has been achieved and what has been omitted. Because style has always been and continues to be the absolutely fundamental factor in the evaluation of any of our actions. It has been the pledge and guarantee of their success and the direct cause of their disruption or of failure.

Leninist style is the style not of passive contemplation, but, rather, of purposeful, competent action, that relies on the complete application of all one's efforts and on the scientific approach to reality, on the life-giving force of socialist internationalism, the great friendship of nations, and their invincible unity. "Politics," as Lenin said, "is science and an art which does not just come falling out of the sky, which is just given to people for free."

These are correct and justified words, and it is our primary duty, as Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko particularly points out, to assure that the Leninist style in all its variety and richness becomes a need for the soul, the irreplaceable working instrument for every party, Soviet, and economic manager, for every member of the Communist Party or the Komsomol.

All this is extremely necessary, important, and irreplaceable for the successful attainment of all our present and future goals that have been precisely set by the party of the great Lenin.

Comrades!

At the present time our party and our country are carrying out the extensive preparation for the 27th CPSU Congress. The draft version of the Basic Directions for the Economic and Social Development for the New Five-Year Plan and the Foreseeable Future is being worked out. The party has been armed with the precise, exhaustive instructions of Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko with regard to this question.

Our country and our republic are entering a new stage, having at their disposal tremendous opportunities for resolving the very large-scale sociopolitical tasks. The chief task for all of us and for our domestic policy has been and continues to be the concern for the working person, for his growing material and cultural needs. The party poses the task of raising even higher the national standard of living, and the quality of life for Soviet citizens -- the consumption of commodities and services, the providing of the public with housing, education, public health, labor conditions, pension support, and spiritual development.

All this and much more represent the large and extremely noble specifics of our present and the immediate future, specifics that denote in a very real manner our successive movement toward communism.

Resolving the vitally important problems of the further rise in the economy, science and culture, and the national standard of living will have to be done by us in the midst of a complicated international situation that requires us to keep a vigilant watch on the actions of the opponents of peace and to keep our powder dry.

No one will ever catch unawares the united Soviet nation or its valiant Armed Forces, but our chief goal, as you are well aware, is the establishment of a just peace throughout the world, without which the attainment of our major goals is impossible.

For the sake of implementing these tasks, my dear comrades, it is necessary for us to work intelligently, competently, with all our heart and soul, with the greatest application of our efforts.

So let us continue to organize each working day and each working hour of ours with that goal in sight, knowing that no one will do that for us, knowing that we are obliged to do this ourselves, working all together, at the highest qualitative level, steadily fulfilling the great Leninist behest -- "Keep going forward, keep striving for something greater."

GRISHIN ADDRESSES MOSCOW CITY SOVIET PARTY GROUP

WA120800 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 22 Aug 84 pp 1-2

[Commentary on Grishin's Address at the Moscow City Soviet Party Group, 21 Aug 84: "The Duty of a Communist Deputy"]

[Text] A meeting of the Moscow City Soviet of People's Deputies Party Group took place at the Moscow City Party Committee yesterday, at which they discussed the question "On increasing the role of Moscow City Soviet communist-deputies in further improving the work of the Moscow City Soviet of People's Deputies in light of the demands of the April (1984) CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the directions of Comrade K.U. Chernenko, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet".

First Secretary of the Moscow City Party Committee V.V. Grishin addressed the meeting.

Taking part in discussion of the question were Moscow City Soviet deputies B.A. Gryaznov, first secretary of the Frunzenskiy CPSU Raykom, Hero of Socialist Labor I.I. Mal'tsev, a planer at the Krasnyy Proletariy Plant, A.A. Nikitin, chairman of the Proletarskiy Rayon Soviet, N.F. Zav'yalov, chief of the Moscow Gorispolkom Main Administration of Trade, Hero of Socialist Labor K.I. Klestova, a weaver at the Krasnokholmskiy Worsted Combine, V.V. Sukhotskiy, chief of the Main Administration for Housing and Civil Engineering Construction in Moscow (Glavmosstroy), and S.M. Kolomin, first deputy chairman of the Moscow City Soviet Ispolkom.

Participating in the meeting's work were Moscow City Party Committee secretaries R.F. Dement'yeva, L.A. Borisov, I.D. Pisarev, A.M. Roganov, V.P. Trushin and members and candidate-members of the Moscow City Party Committee Buro.

A detailed resolution was adopted at the meeting.

The soviets of people's deputies, noted V.V. Grishin in his address, occupy an important place in the affairs of our state and society. In recent years, the CPSU has expanded considerably the potential of the soviets in supporting economic and social development in their territory, and in coordinating and unifying the activities of enterprises, institutions and organizations, both those subordinated and not subordinated to them. They have begun to use their powers more widely and to show greater initiative in planning, in managing industrial enterprises, construction, trade and public services organizations, and in ensuring lawfulness, maintenance of public order and civil rights.

The strength of the soviets and the guarantee of their successful activities are in the Communist Party's leadership of them. The April (1984) CPSU Central Committee Plenum and its adopted resolution "On further improving the work of the soviets of people's deputies" are a new demonstration of the party's concern for improving further the activities of the soviets and increasing their role in all of the country's affairs.

The CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the address there by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee K.U. Chernenko have armed the party and all Soviet people with a specific program of actions for broad development of initiative and creativity of the masses and for further intensification of the activities of the soviets of peoples deputies. The task has been put forth to use all methods of party influence on the activities of the soviets in order to raise their effectiveness. High demands are made of the communist-deputies, through whom the party fulfills its guiding role in the soviets. The communist-deputies are called upon to ensure that the complete autonomy of the soviets, consolidated in the constitution, is continually and everywhere expressed in both the content and the style of their activities.

In carrying out the decisions of the April CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the propositions and conclusions of Comrade K.U. Chernenko's address on questions of the soviets' work, a great role belongs to the Moscow City Soviet Party Group which numbers 560 party members and candidate-members, or more than half of the entire membership of the soviet. Among the Moscow City Soviet communist-deputies are representatives of leading workers, office workers, intelligentsia, scientists and leading specialists, party and soviet workers and economic managers. In a word, the Moscow Soviet Party Group is made up of highly qualified, politically mature workers who have had much schooling and are highly trained. Therefore, the demands made of the communist-deputies and of their work must also be high. In work and in execution of their duties as deputies, the communists elected to the Moscow City Soviet must set an example of careful consideration of working people's needs and demands. They are called upon to bring about an organizing beginning to the work of the soviet, to rally round themselves the non-party deputies and to stimulate and direct their creative initiative.

In the current year, as in previous years, Moscow's economic system on the whole is developing successfully. All sectors of the economy are coping with the plan quotas. Production potential has grown and the efficiency and quality of work have increased. The results achieved in developing the city's economy and solving social problems is the result of much organizational and educational work of party organizations, the soviets of people's deputies and the selfless labor of Muscovites.

At the same time, there are substantial shortcomings in Moscow's development and the party and soviet organizations, economic agencies and labor collectives must do everything they can to eliminate them.

The communist-deputies and, above all, the administrators of the Moscow Gorispolkom and its main administrations and administrations, the standing commissions and party and economic managers are faced with the task of directing all the activities of the city soviet toward the comprehensive development of the city's economic system, ensuring the correct combination of territorial and sectorial planning principles and strict observance of state-wide interests. It is necessary to ensure that there is not a single labor collective in the capital that is not fulfilling its plans and socialist commitments. As Comrade K.U. Chernenko pointed out at the April CPSU Central Committee Plenum: "The responsibility for every failure, for any imperfections permitted this year must be more strict than ever...We look to the communist-deputies to help strengthen the same approach to the matter in the soviets as well."

It is necessary to ensure that the patriotic initiative "Forty Accelerated Weeks of Work for the Fortieth Anniversary of the Victory of the Soviet People in the Great Patriotic War" is promoted in the city's labor collectives, that the movement of "Honor and Glory Through Labor!" acquires a new scope, and that the necessary conditions are created for successful fulfillment of obligations by workers for increasing labor productivity by one percent over and above the plan and decreasing production costs by .5 percent.

Questions related to generalizing and maintaining the best experience of outstanding workers and innovators in industry and worker collectives should be examined more at the sessions and meetings of the ispolkom and in the standing commissions. There is still not enough attention given to this.

The task of more complete utilization of the reserves for intensifying public production ranks as one of the immediate problems which require a substantial increase in the role of the Moscow Soviet and the responsibility of communist-deputies.

In all sectors, at enterprises and in organizations it is necessary to strive for fulfillment of the outlined measures for increasing labor productivity, improving

utilization of labor resources and fixed production capital, reinforcing the policy of economy and introducing cost accounting. The role of the deputies, managers of enterprises and institutions, is especially great here.

Work for the fullest satisfaction of the growing demands of workers and the population, improvement of their medical, commercial, municipal and everyday, and cultural services and the solution of the entire complex of social problems must be done inseparably linked with the struggle for fulfillment of the goals of the five-year plan and accelerating the development and intensification of the city's economic system.

The housing problem has not yet been resolved in the capital, in spite of the fact that living conditions of 1.2 million Muscovites were improved in the current five-year plan. This problem continues to remain acute. Administrators of the Moscow City Planning Committee, the Main Administration of Capital Construction, the Main Architectural Planning Administration and construction main administrations are not ensuring the proper rhythmic pace in the work of the construction production line. The practice of turning over new homes with numerous imperfections and defects continues and completeness of building up of new microrayons is not being ensured.

The attention of the communist-deputies, administrators of the Moscow City Soviet Ispolkom and members of standing commissions for construction and urban development must be focused on increasing the extent of organization and accuracy in the work of the builders and in carrying out the tasks set forth by the Party Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers for improving planning, organization and management of construction. It is necessary to provide for continuous two-year construction planning of apartment houses and social projects. It is important to implement conversion of construction organizations to two-shift work, to three-shift in assembly, and in the final analysis to reduce the construction periods to two-thirds or one-half.

Finally, it is necessary to put order in the allocation of housing and to take measures for radically improving the work of the administration machinery of the Moscow City Soviet and departments of the rayispolkoms for calculating and allocating living space.

It is necessary to conduct repair of houses better and to implement specific measures for developing the production base of repair and operating services and increasing considerably the volume of capital repair of residential buildings with re-planning.

The city's public services and amenities are still being conducted at an insufficient pace and not completely. Communists, managers of the main administrations and administrations of the Moscow City Soviet Ispolkom should improve considerably the work of enterprises and organizations for putting in order, planting of greenery, sanitation and cleaning of city territories. It is necessary to ensure the widespread adoption of machines and machinery in all sectors of the city economy and to demonstrate greater initiative in resolving problems of reducing manual labor.

The Moscow Soviet must fully use the rights granted it by law and demand more strict observance of legislation in the area of environmental protection.

An important direction of work of the Moscow City Soviet and its standing commissions must be the implementation of the measures of the Energy Program. Administrators of the Moscow City Soviet Ispolkom and the Moscow Regional Administration of Power System Management must work more actively to ensure a stable heat supply for the capital. It is necessary to introduce proper order in the use of heat and electrical energy and fuel at the enterprises and in the organizations of the city and in public utilities. It must be organized to complete the preparation for winter.

The efforts of the communist-deputies working in transportation must be directed toward overcoming the weak points in the development and work of city transportation and increasing the operating efficiency of transportation assets.

The April (1984) CPSU Central Committee Plenum paid special attention to the need for increasing the role of the soviets in most fully meeting the demands of the population for everyday goods, fulfilling the goals of the Food Program and improving the work of trade enterprises and the entire sphere of services.

It is incumbent on the Moscow Soviet to ensure fulfillment of production plans for consumer goods at the city's enterprises and to take measures for increasing their output by making use of industrial by-products. It must be organized so that all enterprises in Moscow are producing consumer-demand goods. It is necessary to ensure that at the enterprises producing cultural and domestic and economic goods in addition to the basic production, the relative share of them is not less than 8-10 percent of the overall production volume.

The administrators of the Moscow City Soviet Ispolkom, its main administrations and standing commissions should continually monitor questions of implementing the measures of the Food Program. It is necessary to establish constant deputy supervision over the fulfillment of plans and socialist obligations by the food and food processing enterprises, the quality of goods produced by them and the use of state capital allocated for their development.

We have to take up more objectively questions of developing enterprises of the Moscow Gorispolkom Main Administration for the Fruit and Vegetable Industry, having paid special attention to organizing the industrial processing of the part of the output not subject to storage. Presently, it is important to ensure fulfillment of the plan for shipment and storage of fruit and vegetable production. It is necessary to establish permanent deputy posts at the fruit and vegetable associations which could exercise day-to-day supervision of the loading of fruit and vegetable production and the organization of its storage and trade as well.

As before, a substantial number of complaints are being received from Muscovites about the poor work of certain trade, public eating and personal service enterprises. The party gorkom has more than once pointed out these shortcomings to the Moscow City Soviet. However, the proper changes in trade have not been achieved. Many of the shortcomings are explained by lack of supervision and weak demands on the part of the Moscow City Soviet Ispolkom on the administrators for observance of state discipline and socialist law, by poor work in selecting, placing and educating personnel and by poor party supervision of this matter.

The leadership of the Moscow City Soviet must make increased demands of main administration administrators and other responsible persons for the most complete satisfaction of the needs of Muscovites and for putting order in the sphere of trade, public eating and personal services to suppress all forms of pilferage, bribery and misappropriation. It is necessary to wage a decisive struggle against pilferage and bribery and to replenish the labor force of trade, services and other sectors with deserving, honest workers.

Greater initiative, exactingness and principle in improving the work of the enterprises and in preventing all kinds of violations must be displayed by such subdivisions of the Moscow Gorispolkom as the financial and statistical administrations, the City People's Control Committee, the city procurator's office and court, and city offices of the Gosbank and Stroybank (All-Union Bank for the Financing of Capital Investments). It is incumbent on them to evaluate the situation more exactingly, quickly take appropriate measures and inform the Moscow City Soviet and party gorkom about the true state of affairs.

It is necessary to improve work on improving medical services for the population and workers, social security, working and living conditions of working women, and the activities of cultural institutions. The existing shortcomings here are slowly being eliminated.

The decisions adopted, aimed at strengthening law and order everywhere are being poorly implemented. A substantial number of anti-social acts are still being committed in the city.

The task of the soviets is to ensure immaculate order in the city.

Among the most important social problems which the soviets must participate most directly in solving is the practical realization of school reform.

Everywhere in Moscow specific measures have been developed in light of the requirements of the April Central Committee Party Plenum and the Basic Directions of Reform. Today, it is important to focus the attention of all deputies and commissions for education and work with young people to put them in practice.

This is by no means a complete listing of the problems which we have to focus our attention on. Successful resolution of them depends largely on the effectiveness of the work of the Moscow Soviet and the active stand of each of its deputies. This especially pertains to the communist-deputies.

It is a high honor and great responsibility to be a deputy. A deputy must justify the trust of the voters by all of his activities and always be at the level of the demands made of him by the people and the party. He is called upon to combine skillfully the deputy activities with the execution of professional and official responsibilities, be an example of discharging state and civic duty and be concerned not only about achieving a high personal showing, but also about how the members of the labor collective are working and how things are where he was elected deputy.

The sources of a deputy's activeness are in solid contacts with labor collectives and voters, and in knowing their needs and demands. A deputy must be an agitator, a propagandist, a guide and an active participant of all measures planned by the party and organs of Soviet power. He is called upon to further the formation in the workers of the correct notions about the problems of communist construction and the ways to solve them. A deputy must be an example of a conscientious attitude toward labor and the interests of the state, and observance of the laws and be honest, upright and modest. Communist-deputies of the Moscow City Soviet should take the lead in participating in the work of the sessions, standing commissions and territorial and production deputy groups.

An important role belongs to the communist-deputies working in the standing commissions of the Moscow City Soviet in solving practical tasks of the full development of the capital's economic system and improvement of the working and living conditions of the people of Moscow.

Presently, there are over 830 deputies in 21 standing commissions of the Moscow City Soviet. Over 40 percent of them are communists. All of the standing commissions are headed by party members. There is still much to be done so that the soviet's standing commissions more effectively contribute toward the strengthening of its influence on all spheres of the economic system and social development of the capital. As Comrade K.U. Chernenko emphasized, they must constantly keep their hand on the pulse of our economic life.

It is incumbent on the communist-deputies to ensure that the main thing in the commission's activities is not only the examination of topical problems, but also that more persistence and use of principles by displayed in carrying out the Moscow City Soviet decisions and its recommendations. Presently, only half of the recommendations are being carried out within the prescribed time periods.

Being guided by the decisions of the April (1984) Central Committee Plenum, the deputy-communists must display daily concern for improving the style and methods of the work of the soviet and its ispolkom, for using the scientific approach to solving the problem of managing municipal services and ensuring a high exactingness of personnel. It is necessary to strive persistently for improving the work of Moscow City Soviet sessions. Such an effective form of control as deputy demands is still being poorly developed.

The deputies are working directly with the population as a part of territorial deputy groups, of which there are currently 636 active in Moscow. They are made up of deputies of the Moscow City Soviet. Many of the groups are working actively, doing much work on improvement of public services and amenities of the microrayons, realization of the mandate of the voters and communist indoctrination of the population. At the same time, individual territorial groups, also made up of deputies of the Moscow City Soviet, are working out of touch with party and public organizations, enterprises and institutions located in the territories of their districts, do not display initiative in bringing questions before the ispolkoms and do not exercise proper control over carrying out the mandate, proposals and requests of the voters. It is necessary that all deputies have a high sense of responsibility to the voters and respond fully to their high designation.

Questions of realization of the voters' mandate must be under special control of the deputies. There have been 463 mandates adopted for execution by the Moscow City Soviet. However, many of them are being carried out with a considerable violation of the prescribed deadlines. A large part of them have not been carried out by the construction main directorates. In this connection, it seems important that the work of the deputy posts, which today have been established at more than 200 construction projects, be stepped up considerably.

Improving the work of the Moscow City Soviet Party Group has important significance in developing communist-deputies' initiative and responsibility. Its activities are called upon to help the Moscow City Soviet, its ispolkom and standing commissions to focus attention and efforts on the main directions, to achieve an increase in the responsibility of communist-deputies for carrying out their duties as deputies, the decisions of the soviet and the mandate of the voters, to influence actively the work on selecting, placing and educating personnel, and to contribute to the improvement of all of the city's vital activities and turning it into a model city. It was emphasized at the meeting that the communist-deputies of the Moscow Soviet are faced with the task of being in the vanguard of the struggle for solving important and complex tasks of the economic and social development of the capital, the successful fulfillment of the goals of the 11th Five-Year Plan and further improving the lives of the Muscovites.

V.V. Grishin's address, said First Secretary of the Frunzenskiy CPSU Rayon Committee B.A. Gryaznov, gave a comprehensive analysis of the work of the Moscow City Soviet of People's Deputies, exposed shortcomings and neglect and set forth clear-cut tasks for improving the state of affairs and increasing the vanguard role and responsibility of communist-deputies. The Frunzenskiy CPSU Rayon Committee is now working in this direction also, directing the efforts of the communists participating in the activities of the soviets and their organs, and in doing so refraining from petty guardianship.

It is necessary, noted the speaker, that the rayon soviet and its ispolkom make more persistent use of their rights and intensify their influence on developing the rayon's economic system, solving social problems and satisfying the interests and demands of workers. The standing commissions and territorial deputy groups are called upon to take a more active part in this. Improving the style of work, approaching the demands of life and strengthening control and verification of work done will help to overcome completely the shortcomings discovered in a number of links of the sphere of trade and services and to solve successfully the economic and political problems of developing the city and rayon and of communist education of workers.

The party gorkom, said I.I. Mal'tsev, Hero of Socialist Labor and a planer at the Krasnyy Proletariy Plant, has timely submitted the questions of increasing the responsibility and the vanguard role of communist-deputies the party group's discussion.

Success in solving the problems facing the Moscow City Soviet largely depends on the initiative, persistence and active work of each deputy and on how we work in our electoral districts, how thoroughly we know the demands of the Muscovites and how we conduct educational and organizational work among the population. The importance of the deputies' efforts in organizing spontaneous activities of the population is seen especially clearly in the work throughout the place of residence, in organizing athletics and sports work and people's spare time, particularly for young people. The deputies can do substantially more if they would know their rights better and make more effective use of them. It is necessary to disseminate, particularly in the press, the best work experience of deputies, production and territorial deputy groups and standing commissions and to become acquainted with new forms of the soviets' activities.

Chairman of the Proletarskiy Rayon Soviet A.A. Nikitin spoke.

A decisive condition of further improving the activities of the soviets, he said, is improvement of party leadership. The Rayon Soviet Party Group plays a substantial role in this. It has significantly increased the responsibility of communists for fulfilling their deputy duties and is working persistently on increasing the level of organizational and economic activities and ensuring fulfillment of the resolutions of the party and government and voter mandates. The directions of the April CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the increased attention of party organs to the work of the soviets will contribute to the successful accomplishment of the tasks before us.

Having talked about the important work on improving the services of the Muscovites, strengthening the material and technical base and improving organization of trade, about the construction of trade enterprises according to voter mandates and about the prospects for development of the sector, Chief of the Main Administration of Trade N.F. Zav'yalov dwelled at length on what the trade services are still not supplying the Muscovites with and on the content of complaints and statements from the population. We should take our cue from the opinion of the Muscovites in eliminating the shortcomings.

The Moscow City Party Committee's attention to the work of trade and the uncompromised struggle with violations and abuses -- this is what helped us to achieve certain improvements in putting in order, in improving the trade labor force and reinforcing responsibility of workers for improving trade services for the Muscovites.

Our task as communist-deputies, stated K.I. Klestova, a weaver at the Krasnokholmskiy Worsted Combine and member of the Moscow City Soviet Ispolkom, is to implement the party line for further increasing the role of soviets in communist construction expressed in the decisions of the April CPSU Central Committee Plenum. She turned attention to the need to struggle persistently for the implementation of the adopted decisions

and to overcome more decisively and more quickly those shortcomings which have been noted many times already and which are interfering with the normal rhythm of work and relaxation of the city and its inhabitants. Effective control over the execution of the decisions is needed.

The communist-deputies must demonstrate an example of exactingness of themselves and high responsibility for fulfilling their duties as deputies. They must perform in the best manner their daily, humdrum work and be in the vanguard of their labor collectives.

Chief of the Glavmosstroy V.V. Sukhotskiy noted that 129 Glavmosstroy builders participate in the rayon soviets of people's deputies and 14 have been elected deputies of the Moscow City Soviet. The builders, in whose work there are still many shortcomings, are indebted to the voters and labor collectives who have shown them high trust.

The speaker touched on a number of questions of improving the organization of construction, particularly the introduction of brigade and flow line contract in construction organizations and at industrial enterprises, transferring to complex development and increasing the level of industrialization of construction. Construction of housing, public health projects, schools and child pre-school institutions, which is often linked with voter mandates, requires special attention.

We view today's meeting of the Moscow Soviet Party Group, said First Deputy Chairman of the Moscow City Soviet Ispolkom S.M. Kolomin, as a demonstration of the tireless attention and concern of the party organization for further increasing the role and improving the activities of the soviets of people's deputies of the capital, their executive bodies and economic organizations.

The work results of the city economy's sectors indicate that we have all the resources for early completion of the plan of comprehensive economic and social development of Moscow for 1984. It is necessary, said the speaker, to draw up the links that are lagging behind, in which the level of organizational work is still low, and to increase decisively responsibility for assigned work and for ensuring high end results. It is especially important to increase the role and influence of rayon soviets, their ispolkoms and deputy associations, to rid ourselves of formalism in the work of the soviets and their organs, and to strengthen persistently business-like efficiency and the ability to organize the actual execution of party and governmental directives and reinforce control. Persistently overcoming the shortcomings and negative phenomena will help to strengthen the connection of the Moscow City Soviet with labor collectives and the population.

In the adopted resolution, the meetings' participants expressed confidence that the party group and each communist-deputy would actively strive to raise the level of organizational and educational activities of the City Soviet, to develop the political and labor activity of the Muscovites and for the working people to carry out the decisions of the 24th Party Congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee Plenums.

GRISHIN AT CONFERENCE OF MOSCOW RAYON OFFICIALS

PM191617 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 11 Sep 84 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Conference at Moscow Gorkom"]

[Excerpt] A conference of party raykom first secretaries and rayispolkom chairmen was held at Moscow Gorkom yesterday.

Participating in the work of the conference were members and candidate members of Moscow Gorkom Bureau, gorkom section chiefs, Moscow Gorispolkom deputy chairmen, chiefs of Moscow Gorispolkom main administrations and administrations, and leaders of city organizations.

L.F. Lukashev, deputy chairman of Moscow Gorispolkom, delivered a report on progress in bringing in potatoes and fruit and vegetable products of the 1984 harvest and laying them in storage. I.N. Yershov, deputy chairman of Moscow Gorispolkom, reported on the city's preparations for work under winter conditions. A.M. Roganov, secretary of Moscow Gorkom, delivered a report on the course of reports and elections in the city's primary party organizations. The conference was addressed by V.V. Grishin, first secretary of Moscow Gorkom.

SHEVARDNADZE ATTENDS THEATER SHOWING IN TBILISI

PM201121 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 14 Sep 84 p 1

[GRUZINFORM report: "An Art Which Brings Joy"]

[Excerpts] The Sverdlovsk State Order of the Labor Red Banner Musical Comedy Theater is enjoying great success on its visit to Tbilisi.

On 11 September the artists from the Urals performed Franz Lehar's operetta ("Fraskita"). The show was attended by E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, and G.D. Gabuniya, first secretary of Tbilisi Georgian Communist Party Obkom.

After the show E.A. Shevardnadze met with the theater company; and while congratulating the creative collective on the successful start to their tour, Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze noted the importance of such contacts by personalities in stage art that promote the mutual enrichment of national cultures. He expressed confidence that the Sverdlovsk artists' high standard of art -- youthful, life-asserting, spirited, and bringing joy -- will give the people of Tbilisi and the guests of Georgia's capital many pleasant moments.

Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze wished the theater collective new creative successes for the glory of all socialist culture.

ALIYEV AT FUNERAL FOR AZERBAIJAN'S RASULBEKOV

GF201650 Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 1600 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Excerpt] Guseyn Dzhumshudovich Rasulbekov, member of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, deputy of the Azerbaijan Supreme Soviet, minister of communications of Azerbaijan, veteran lieutenant general, and member of the CPSU Central Committee since (?1980), was seen off by Baku workers today toward his final destination.

Bouquets were placed on his remains which were placed in the [name indistinct] mansion by representatives from the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers, the Azerbaijan Ministry of Communications, and other ministries and administration as well as from other fraternal Trans Caucasian republics.

At 1630, Comrade Geydar Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Presidium, the republic's party and government leaders, and members of the committee assigned to organize the funeral (?took their places) at the [words indistinct]. His remains were lifted and placed on [words indistinct] and the cortege moved on to the cemetery. A funeral ceremony was held there. It was opened by Suleymen Tatliyev, chairman of the funeral committee and first deputy chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers Presidium.

GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS, RETIREMENTS PUBLISHED

PM201151 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOBRANIYE POSTANOVLENIY PRAVITELSTVA USSR (OTDEL PERVYY) No 21, 1984, publishes on pages 397 and 398 the following USSR Council of Ministers resolutions signed by N. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and M. Smirtyukov, USSR Council of Ministers administrator of affairs:

Dated 2 April 1984: Appointing A.P. Lukash deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Minister Committee for Physical Culture and Sport, and appointing T.V. Glavak deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education;

Dated 6 April 1984: Releasing G.F. Ivanovskiy from his duties as deputy chairman of the USSR Gossnab "in connection with his retirement," and appointing G.I. Shmal first deputy minister of the construction of petroleum and gas industry enterprises, releasing him from his duties as deputy minister at that ministry.

Issue No 23, 1984, of the same publication carries on pages 438 and 439 and the following USSR Council of Ministers resolutions, also signed by Tikhonov and Smirtyukov:

Dated 26 April: Appointing I.N. Ponomarev first deputy chairman of the USSR Gosstroy and chairman of the USSR Gosstroy State Committee for Civil Construction and Architecture;

Dated 29 April: Releasing I.G. Pavlovskiy from his duties as USSR first deputy permanent representative at CEMA "in connection with his retirement";

Dated 8 May: Appointing V.N. Kulikov deputy chairman of the USSR Bank for Financing Capital Investments;

Dated 17 May: Appointing L.Ye. Selivanov deputy minister of heavy and transport machine building and releasing Ye. S. Matveyev from those duties "in connection with his retirement."

Issue No 24, 1984 publishes on page 454 the following USSR Council of Ministers resolutions, also signed by Tikhonov and Smirtyukov:

Dated 16 May: Relieving K.V. Trofimov of his duties as USSR first deputy minister of industrial construction "on his retirement";

Dated 17 May: Appointing G.M. Vedev USSR deputy minister of rural construction.

LITHUANIAN CP PLENUM APPOINTS NEW BUREAU MEMBER

WA191400 Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 7 Sep 84 p 1

[Information report on Lithuanian CP Central Committee Plenum]

[Text] The 15th plenum of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee was held on 6 September in Vilnius. The plenum discussed the question of the further improvement of the style and methods of work of party committees and primary party organizations of the republic in light of the requirements of the 26th party congress and the subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums and the resolutions and conclusions contained in the speeches of K. U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

P. P. Grishkyavichus, first secretary of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee delivered a report. The following took part in the debate of the question under discussion: I. V. Lukauskas, first secretary of the Shyaulyayskiy party gorkom; A. I. Rashkyavichus, first secretary of the Panemunskiy party raykom of the city of Kaunas; A. M. Ivanov, electrician of the Panevezhskiy Production Association Metalistas; B. P. Alaburdene, deputy chairman of mass political work of the Daynava Kolkhoz of Prenayskiy Rayon and secretary of the farm party organization; V. S. Budrikis, first secretary of the party Shyaulyayskiy party raykom; P. M. Noreyka, director of the Lithuanian GRES imeni V. I. Lenin; Yu. Yu. Imbrasas, first secretary of the Tauragskiy party raykom; Z. K. Kavolene, secretary of the Vil'nyuskiy Production Association Lyaliya party committee; P. A. Chunderov, first secretary of the Zarasayskiy party raykom. A corresponding resolution on the question under discussion was adopted.

The plenum also discussed an organizational question. The plenum freed V. V. Sakalauskas from the duties of member of the CP Central Committee Bureau in connection with his transfer to other work. Yu. I. Bernatavichyus, first deputy chairman of the Lithuanian SSR Council of Ministers was selected as member of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee Bureau.

N. T. Konyayev, responsible worker of the CPSU Central Committee took part in the plenum.

LITHUANIAN COUNCIL OF MINISTERS NAMES DEPUTIES

WA191600 Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 6 Sep 84 p 2

[Text] By decree of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Yuozas Lonovich Bernatavichyus is appointed first deputy chairman of the Lithuanian SSR Council of Ministers in connection with his release from the duties of deputy chairman of the Lithuanian SSR Council of Ministers.

Yuozas Mikolovich Sheris is appointed deputy chairman of the Lithuanian SSR Council of Ministers in connection with his release from the duties of minister of Municipal Services of the Lithuanian SSR.

MOSCOW RAYKOM FIRST SECRETARY REPLACED

PM201153 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 14 Sep 84 p 2

[Unattributed report: "CPSU Raykom Plenum"]

[Text] A plenum of Pervomayskiy Raykom examined an organizational question.

In connection with his transfer to other work, the plenum released L.I. Mayveyev from his duties as first secretary and bureau member of the raykom and elected V.A. Vasilyev first secretary of the raykom. A.M. Roganov, secretary of Moscow Gorkom, took part in the plenum.

OBITUARY OF ARMORED TROOPS MARSHAL POLUBOYAROV

LD191852 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 19 Sep 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Marshal of Armored Troops Poluboyarov, Pavel Pavlovich, the prominent Soviet military commander, active participant in the Civil War and Great Fatherland War, hero of the Soviet Union, has died after a serious and prolonged illness. He devoted all his life to selfless service to the people, the socialist homeland and the cause of the Communist Party, of which he was a member since 1920.

The obituary, signed by leaders of the Communist Party and Soviet state, and by prominent Soviet military commanders, says:

Pavel Pavlovich Poluboyarov made a substantial contribution to the development of armored troops and to the enhancement of their combat readiness, and he devoted the wealth of experience that he possessed to the cause of training and educating tank troops. He was distinguished for his high sense of party principle, and his great diligence and modesty. He played an active part in social and political life. He was a delegate of the 22nd CPSU Congress and was repeatedly elected deputy of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet. Pavel Pavlovich Poluboyarov's services have been highly appraised by the Communist Party and Soviet state. He was accorded the title Hero of the Soviet Union and was awarded many orders and medals.

The shining memory of Pavel Pavlovich Poluboyarov, loyal son of the Soviet people and Communist Party, ardent patriot of the socialist homeland and courageous soldier, will remain forever in our hearts.

Obituary Signatories

PM210736 [Editorial Report] The obituary of Marshal of Armored Troops Pavel Pavlovich Poluboyarov published on page of Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 20 September in its Second Edition, carries the following signatories:

"M.S. Gorbachev, G.V. Romanov, D.F. Ustinov, L.V. Smirnov, S.F. Akhromeyev, V.G. Kulikov S.L. Sokolov, A.A. Yepishev, N.I. Savinkin, V.F. Tolubko, V.I. Petrov, A.I. Koldunov, P.S. Kutakhov, S.G. Gorshkov, V.L. Govorov, S.K. Kurkotkin, V.M. Shabanov, N.F. Shestopalov, A.T. Altunin, I.N. Shkadov, A.I. Sorokin, K.S. Moskalenko, M.D. Popkov, A.M. Mayorov, S.I. Rudenko, A.P. Silantyev, N.G. Lyashchenko, K.M. Ambaryan, I.G. Pavlovskiy, A.P. Beloborodov, O.A. Losik, Y.M. Potapov, A.S. Zheltov, I.I. Gusakovskiy, A.L. Getman, P.I. Batov, D.D. Lelyushenko, D.A. Dragunskiy, V.N. Dutov."

RESULTS OF FLOODING IN MARITIME KRAY DISASTROUS

LD182149 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 18 Sep 84

[From the Vremya newscast; report over video of Maritime Kray goods]

[Text] A cyclone of destructive force which formed in the Sea of Japan has struck the northern rayons of Maritime Kray.

Terneyskiy Rayon, Maritime Kray, suffered especially severely; in the space of 24 hours the record amount of 283 mm of precipitation fell, almost the equivalent of a 3 month norm. Imagine 28 buckets of water per square meter in a matter of hours. Naturally, the rivers, and there are many of them here, burst their banks. Dozens of houses and production buildings were destroyed in this most sparsely populated Maritime Kray rayon. Power transmission poles were toppled and bridges washed away.

The timber procurement industry, which is highly developed here, suffered especially heavy losses. Torrents of water rushing down from the spurs of Sikhote-Alin Mountain washed away about 100 km of timber transportation roads, turning many of them into courses for new mountain rivers. [video shows rivers in full spate with logs lying on one side and trees felled by the storm lying partly in water] Over 50,000 cubic meters of timber already prepared for dispatch were carried away.

The consequences of the floods are now being eliminated. Housing and material assistance are being provided for victims. Party and administrative bodies in Maritime Kray are doing all they can to enable those rayons of the kray that have suffered from the violence of the elements to return to normal life as soon as possible. [video shows rivers in full spate, trees town down, a wooden house lying half in the torrent, bare earth banks gouged out by rushing water, power transmission lines uprooted, timber men standing and surveying the scene on the edge of the newly formed foaming water courses, trucks transporting a homeless family and their dog, and an official-looking man with a clip-board standing by a yellow helicopter questioning a little group of locals]

TIME CHANGE UNIFORMITY WITH EUROPE ANNOUNCED

LD181130 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] The USSR State Committee for Standard Time and Frequencies has announced that with the aim of simplifying adaptation by the population to time changes and calculations, uniformity of dates for the introduction and cancellation of summertime with European countries has been introduced, taking into account the drop in the level of transport activity during the night.

In the future summertime in the USSR will be annually introduced on the last Sunday in March at 0200 and it will be cancelled on the last Sunday in September at 0300.

Therefore, summertime will be cancelled throughout the Soviet Union in 1984 on 30 September at 0300, at which time clocks should be put back 1 hour.

JAN-AUG INDUSTRY FIGURES PUBLISHED

PM201030 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 38 Sep 84 (Signed to Press 10 Sep 84) p 8

[Unattributed "Statistical Summary": "USSR Industry in First 8 Months of 1984"]

[Text] The EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA editorial office has obtained from the USSR Central Statistical Administration the following figures for the results of industry's work in January through August 1984.

The 8-month plan has been fulfilled for the sale of output, labor productivity growth, and the production of the majority of the most important types of articles.

The total volume of industrial output increased 4.4 percent compared with the corresponding period last year.

Labor productivity rose 4.1 percent over this period.

The January-August plan for the sale of output and for labor productivity growth was fulfilled by all the industrial ministries and union republics.

Figures for the fulfillment of the plan for the sale of output and rates of production and labor productivity growth broken down by ministry are cited below:

All-Union and Union Republic Ministries and Departments	Percentage Fulfillment of January-August Plan for the Sale of Output	January-August 1984 as Percentage of January-August 1983	
		production volume	labor productivity
Power and Electrification	101	106	105
Petroleum Industry	100.2	100.1	97
Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry	101	102	102
Gas Industry	102	108	106
Coal Industry	101	102	102
Ferrous Metallurgy	102	103	104
Nonferrous Metallurgy	102	104	104
Chemical Industry	102	106	106
For the Production of Mineral Fertilizers	101	105	103
Power Machine Building	102	108	109
Heavy and Transport Machine Building	102	104	105
Electrical Equipment Industry	102	105	108
Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building	102	108	108
Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry	102	106	107
Instrument Making, Automation Equipment, and Control Systems	102	106	109
Automotive Industry	102	105	105
Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building	102	106	107

Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production	102	108	110
Construction, Road and Municipal Machine Building	102	104	106
Machine Building for the Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances	101	106	107
Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry	100.4	104	105
Construction Materials Industry	100.5	103	104
Light Industry	101	101	103
Food Industry	103	102	102
Fruit and Vegetable Farming	103	104	104
Meat and Dairy Industry	105	106	105
Fish Industry	103	103	104
Procurements	103	105	103
Medical Industry	100.9	107	107
Main Administration of the Microbiological Industry	102	108	105

The indicators for the fulfillment of the plan for the sale of output and productivity growth rates broken down by union republic (including industry of union subordination) are characterized by the following figures:

Union Republics	Percentage Fulfillment of January-August Plan for the Sale of Output	January-August 1984 as Percentage of January-August 1983 for Production Volume
RSFSR	102	104.1
Ukrainian SSR	102	104.1
Belorussian SSR	102	106.3
Uzbek SSR	101	104.2
Kazakh SSR	102	104.2
Georgian SSR	102	106.0
Azerbaijan SSR	102	104.1
Lithuanian SSR	102	107.0
Moldavian SSR	103	103.9
Latvian SSR	102	104.8
Kirghiz SSR	102	107.0
Tajik SSR	103	103.5
Armenian SSR	102	106.0
Turkmen SSR	104	100.8
Estonian SSR	102	102.9

Production of the most important types of output was:

Types of Output	Output Produced		January-August 1984 As Percentage of January-August 1983
	In August in 1984	January-August 1984	
Electricity, Billion Kilowatt-Hours	113	974	105
Petroleum (including gas condensate), Million Metric Tons	51.9	411	99.7

Gas, Billion Cubic Meters	48.1	383	109
Coal, Million Metric Tons	58.1	478	99.6
Steel, Million Metric Tons	12.9	104	102
Rolled Ferrous Metals (Finished), Million Metric Tons	9.0	71.9	102
Steel Pipes, Million Metric Tons	1.6	12.7	100.7
Iron Ore, Million Metric Tons	21.2	165	100.5
Mineral Fertilizers (in 100 percent equivalent nutrient), Million Metric Tons	2.6	20.6	104
Chemical Plant Protection Agents (in standard units), Thousand Metric Tons	43.8	393	105
Caustic Soda, Million Metric Tons	0.2	2.0	104
Sulfuric Acid, Million Metric Tons	2.1	16.7	103
Synthetic Resins and Plastics, Million Metric Tons	0.4	3.2	110
Chemical Fibers and Yarns, Thousand Metric Tons	113	934	106
Automobile Tires, Millions	5.3	42.6	103
AC Electric Motors, Million Kilowatts	4.5	36.0	102
Metal-Cutting Machine Tools, Million Rubles	198	1,582	109
of which, those with digital program control	61.4	477	121
Forging and Pressing Machinery, Million Rubles	55.2	449	104
Automatic Manipulators With Program Control (Industrial Robots), Thousands	1.0	9.0	136
Instruments and Automation Equipment and Spare Parts, Billion Rubles	0.4	3.0	106
Computer Hardware and Spare Parts, Billion Rubles	0.3	2.4	113
Petroleum Apparatus, Million Rubles	15.4	143	101
Chemical Equipment and Spare Parts, Million Rubles	70.9	576	106

Manufacturing Equipment and Spare Parts for Light and Food Industry, Billion Rubles	0.1	1.1	107
Mainline Diesel Locomotives Million Horsepower	0.3	2.7	99.7
Mainline Electric Locomotives, Million Horsepower	0.3	2.6	103
Mainline Freight Cars, Thousands	5.0	39.5	100.6
Tractors, Million Horsepower	4.3	33.6	103
Agricultural Machinery, Billion Rubles	0.3	2.4	105
Machinery and Equipment for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production, Billion Rubles	0.2	1.7	107
Grain Harvesting Combines, Thousands	10.0	79.8	103
Excavators, Thousands	3.5	28.1	100.6
Commercial Timber (excluding small timber procurers), Million Cubic Meters	17.3	184	103
Paper, Million Metric Tons	0.5	3.9	104
of which newsprint, billion square meters	2.8	21.4	103
Cement, Million Metric Tons	11.0	86.8	102
Precast Ferroconcrete, (excluding output of subsidiary enterprises), Million Cubic Meters	9.0	71.9	103
Textiles, All Types, Billion Square Meters	1.0	7.8	104
Knitted Underwear and Outerwear, Billion Items	0.1	1.1	103
Leather Footwear, Million Pairs	56.6	500	103
Meat (from state raw material stocks), Million Metric Tons	0.8	6.1	109
Sausages, Million Metric Tons	0.3	2.1	104
Edible Fish Produce Including Canned Fish, Billion Rubles	0.7	4.5	103
Animal Fat (from state raw material stocks), Million Metric Tons	0.2	1.1	103
Whole Milk Products in Milk Equivalent (from state raw material stocks), Million Metric Tons	2.3	19.1	103

Margarine (from state raw material stocks), Thousand Metric Tons	87.0	889	95
Vegetable Oil (from state raw material stocks), Million Metric Tons	0.1	1.5	99.3
Clocks and Watches, Millions	5.8	44.8	97
Chinaware and Earthenware, Million Rubles	74.5	598	103
Radio Receivers, Millions	0.8	6.2	102
Television Sets, Millions	0.8	6.0	105
of which color sets	0.3	2.4	105
Refrigerators and Freezers, Millions	0.5	3.8	99
of which refrigerators with a capacity of 200 liters and more	0.3	2.0	109
Washing Machines, Millions	0.4	3.0	106
Passenger Cars, Thousands	113	885	101
Motorcycles and Scooters, Thousands	94.6	767	103
Furniture, Billion Rubles	0.6	5.0	106

Commentary on Summary

As we can see from the summary published above, the 8-month plan for the volume of output sales and labor productivity growth in industry was fulfilled 102 percent. All the union republics and industrial ministries coped with the targets for this indicator.

The plan was fulfilled for the production of the majority of the most important types of industrial output. Considerable quantities of gas and coal were extracted and considerable quantities of metal output, ineral fertilizers, machinery, equipment, and instruments, agricultural equipment, automobiles, and a number of consumer goods and food products were produced over and above the plan.

The overall volume of industrial production increased 4.4 percent compared with January-August last year, while the plan for the year is 3.8 percent. Labor productivity in industry rose 4.1 percent in January through August compared with the same period last year. Some 95 percent of the increase in production was obtained by means of this factor, as against the 90 percent estimated for the year's plan. The prime cost of industrial output was reduced by 0.5 percent more than envisaged in the plan in January through July.

The fastest rates for the growth of production volume and the raising of labor productivity were secured by the collectives of the associations and enterprises of the Ministry of Power Machine Building, the Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Procurement, the Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building, the Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment, and Control Systems, the Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry, and the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry.

The majority of industrial ministries are fulfilling the socialist pledges they have adopted for the above-plan raising of labor productivity.

By comparison with the corresponding period last year, there has been some improvement in fulfilling deliveries of output according to contracts and job schedules. However, targets for this indicator have not been completely fulfilled. Of the ministries taking part in the economic experiment, the Belorussian Ministry of Light Industry, the Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Food Industry, and the Lithuanian SSR Ministry of Local Industry have fulfilled their delivery commitments completely.

In the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building, 37 percent of associations and enterprises failed to cope with this indicator, while in the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry, the figure was 45 percent. Pledges for deliveries are being fulfilled relatively worse than in other ministries by the associations and enterprises of the Ministry for the Production of Mineral Fertilizers, the USSR Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry, and the USSR Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming.

The fulfillment of pledges for the above-plan reduction of prime cost is not being ensured at the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry, the USSR Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry, the USSR Ministry of the Food Industry, and several other ministries, while the USSR Ministry of Light Industry has allowed an overexpenditure of R145 million in terms of prime cost in comparison with the plan.

The work indicators of a number of ministries could have been higher if newly commissioned production establishments had been assimilated promptly. Their belated assimilation is linked with the low standard of quality and construction, installation work, and the lag in training skilled cadres. As of 1 August, production had not been organized at the capacities of the Ministry of the Chemical Industry's Plastik Association in Syzran and the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry's Tomsk Electric Lamp Plant, both commissioned in 1983-1984. Capacities at a number of establishments in the chemical light, and food industries are being assimilated behind schedule.

An analysis of the work of the fuel sectors from January to August, shows that the work the ministries are performing to create the necessary stocks of fuel for consumers and to ensure the steady supply of power and fuel to the national economy and the population in the forthcoming fall and winter period, needs to be further increased. In particular, attention must be paid to the supply and shipment of coal for power stations and the creation of the necessary stocks of coking coals in ferrous metallurgy.

Less than 4 months remain to the end of 1984. It is important for industrial associations and enterprises now to eliminate existing shortcomings in work, mobilize new production reserves, and launch a broad movement for economy and thrift, using the experience of leading collectives.

The ministries and departments and All-Union and republican industrial associations are called on to comprehensively analyze the reasons for the lag of individual enterprises and to give them the necessary aid.

It is necessary to enhance the effectiveness of the socialist competition of all labor collectives for the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the targets for 1984 and the 11th 5-Year Plan as a whole.

POWER, ELECTRIC MINISTER VIEWS NUCLEAR POWER

PM201354 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 16 Sep 84 First Edition pp 1-2

[Interview with P.S. Neporozhniy, USSR minister of power and electrification, by correspondent Yu. Burov under the rubric "Examined at the CPSU Central Committee Politburo": "Sector's Reserves"; first two paragraphs are SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA introduction]

[Text] A regular session of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo examined the question of additional measures to ensure the accelerated development of nuclear power generation through 1990. The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution adopted on this question, sets the task of ensuring the preferential development of nuclear power engineering to further increase electricity generation and improve the structure of the fuel and energy balance in accordance with the USSR Energy Program. The Politburo especially emphasized that the successful development of nuclear power generation is one of the fundamental questions of further enhancing the efficiency of the country's national economy.

This is what P.S. Neporozhniy, USSR minister of power and electrification, told our correspondent.

[Burov] Petr Stepanovich, why has the Central Committee devoted such attention to the problems of nuclear power generation?

[Neporozhniy] I wish to emphasize that the party and government constantly monitor progress in constructing new stations and their enlargement, modernization, and operation. This is not the first time the Politburo has adopted such a decision. Questions of power generation are virtually constantly the object of careful consideration; the results of work are summed up, prospects outlined, and tasks set for planning organs and ministries. A special place is allocated to the development of nuclear power generation, and this is not without reason. Readers know from newspapers, television, radio, and other mass media that the majority of AESes are being constructed in the European part of the country. This is connected with the fact that up to 80 percent of the power generated is consumed right here. However, the main fuel stocks are located in the eastern part of the country. Again, up to 70 percent of the fuel is concentrated there. What is the solution? If we were to transport fuel to the European part, we would have to build another Trans-Siberian Railroad. That would be costly and take a long time, and there is no need for it, as nuclear stations are capable of eliminating the electricity shortage in central regions. They already possess a capacity of more than 21 million kilowatts, and 35 nuclear power units are operational. They have different capacities. The Bilibino AES has a 12-megawatt unit, while last year a unit with a capacity of 1,500 megawatts was commissioned at the Ignalina AES. The Leningrad and Chernobyl AESes, whose total capacity amounts to 4 million kilowatts each, are already operating. Last year, in all, approximately 110 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity were generated using nuclear fuel. This made it possible to save more than 50 million metric tons of organic fuel. The return on AESes will be even greater this year. During the first 8 months, nuclear-fuel reactors generated 4 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity more than planned. This fact convinces us that the annual target will also be overfulfilled, which means that consumers will receive approximately 140 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity from AESes over the year. This in turn, will make it possible to save 70-75 million metric tons of organic fuel.

I will emphasize that today nuclear fuel is used not only to generate electricity. The Bilibino Nuclear TETS is already operating, and the Odessa and Minsk nuclear TETSes and the Voronezh and Gorkiy ASTes [?heat supply stations] are under construction. Such nuclear-fuel boilerhouses are very economical. They can be constructed in the immediate vicinity of a city, since they do not smoke and their total safety regarding the environment is guaranteed.

Their closeness to housing makes it possible to save considerable funds that would be spent on laying expensive supply lines. Each such boilerhouse is capable of supplying heat and hot water to comparatively large cities, with a population of approximately 600,000 people. In addition, in the future it is planned to send heat produced also in AESes to warm cities and industrial enterprises. In other words, the atom is also increasingly confidently mastering the duties of a stoker.

[Burov] The 11 existing stations produce so much energy, but many new ones are outlined in the 5-year plan. How are things going on the construction sites?

[Neporozhniy] I would like to define the question somewhat more precisely. Construction and installation work is in progress not only on new sites, but also at existing stations. They are all being modernized and enlarged. Take the Beloyarskiy AES. It produced its first energy long ago, and a fast-breeder power unit with a capacity of 600,000 kilowatts is already operating there. A decision has been adopted to construct its "brother", this time with a capacity of 800,000 kilowatts. I will point out that this has been made possible as a result of the considerable achievements of Soviet science and technology. The power of the atom is utilized in such units far more economically than in traditional thermal reactors. Moreover, such installations not only generate a considerable amount of electricity but also create a supply of nuclear fuel for other stations during the work process. The operation of fast-breeder stations is distinguished by very high reliability and safety for the environment.

In all, 22 nuclear stations are now under construction. I will not enumerate them in detail. I will just say that the young sector's stride is becoming considerably wider every year, and its development is envisaged at a preferential rate. A few figures in this connection. Whereas in the current 5-year plan it is planned to spend just over R8 billion on constructing nuclear power projects, in the next 5-year plan it is intended to allocate three times as much money to these purposes.

[Burov] Will this require an appreciable increase in the efforts of nuclear construction workers?

[Neporozhniy] Of course! Despite the fact that many stations are already operating and still more are under construction, we are still studying different ways of constructing units and seeking the optimum option. The pace at which stations are being constructed today does not suit us at all, and it is to be at least doubled. Not an easy task. We are now completing the creation of a standardized AES plan, which will make it possible to organize a kind of AES construction flow line. The Zaporozhye and Balakovo stations could be called the first flow-line construction projects. They are being constructed using different methods. Each method is determined by the collection of large-scale construction hardware, primarily cranes, because a large amount of the equipment is very heavy. Steam generators, for example, weigh approximately 400 metric tons. What is the best way to install such a heavy component on site, and with what? Digressing somewhat, I will say that construction workers have been set the task of the preliminary assembly [ukrupneniye] of equipment on stationary sites, where it is, of course, far more convenient to work than at a height. Not only equipment, but also building structures are assembled into units so that they can be delivered to the installation site in a state of maximum factory readiness. This means a trememdous saving of time, labor expenditure, materials, and funds. Specialists have calculated that this way is capable of ensuring the commissioning of power units annually at each station. At present, on the average, the second, third, and subsequent units start operating at an AES approximately 2 years after the previous one is commissioned.

So, returning to the variants of flow-line construction, I will point out that time will enable us to choose the best one. In Zaporozhye, they are using a derrick crane, while a gantry crane began operating not so long ago at the Balakovo AES. Incidentally, this is a Soviet crane, which did not have to be paid for in foreign currency. This crane has a carrying capacity of approximately 400 metric tons, and is a mechanism with great potential. The crane has lifted both equipment and preconsolidated structures. Thanks to it, the Balakovo AES is probably the best construction project today. It is less than 5 years since the geodesists drove in the first stake on the site of today's construction project, but the installation of the first power unit with a capacity of 1 million kilowatts is already being completed.

[Burov] Petr Stepanovich, how successfully is the program for the development of nuclear power generation being realized?

[Neporozhniy] It should be pointed out that the approved targets are not being met. However, measures are now being taken to step up the pace of AES construction. Compulsory flow-line construction techniques have been developed, subdivisions are being equipped with the latest machinery, and good, stable collectives of construction workers are being created.

However, the pace at which stations are commissioned is being held back due to delays in the delivery of technological equipment. We are now endeavoring to accelerate the provision of construction sites with everything necessary, and machine-building ministries must ensure deliveries with regard to the accelerated construction of power units, while the USSR Gosplan and Gossnab must improve delivery planning of the materials and hardware needed for construction and operation of nuclear stations.

There is also another difficulty. The ministry's subdivisions are now erecting many projects that have nothing to do with power generation. I would like planning organs to take account of this circumstance, for the resources of collectives must be concentrated on realizing the main points of the Energy Program. All the measures enumerated, as well as others, will make it possible to accelerate the development and making of nuclear power generation.

The Commission for the Construction and Operation of AESes, of which I am chairman, has not been working at the ministry every week for several years. We examine current questions, make long-term plans, and, if necessary, take urgent measures. My deputies, leaders of associations, and I quite frequently have to visit places to help construction and installation workers accelerate. True, our visits do not always have the desired effect, but still they help matters. It must be pointed out that party obkoms and obkom first secretaries personally devote daily attention to nuclear power projects. We are grateful to them for this assistance.

[Burov] Petr Stepanovich, it is known that the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification is helping to build AESes in countries friendly to us. What form does this cooperation take?

[Neporozhniy] Several years ago a treaty was concluded among all the CEMA countries on specialization and collaboration in manufacturing equipment for AESes and on their construction. Yugoslav enterprises, for example, supply us with various drums, separators, and pipelines for the main loop of nuclear power units; from Czechoslovakia we obtain reactors and basic equipment; from Bulgaria biological protection facilities; from Hungary special water purification installations; from the GDR and Poland lifting machinery and heat exchange equipment; and so forth. The USSR in turn sends materials and equipment to foreign projects and helps with cadres and plans. This cooperation is accelerating the construction of stations.

The new CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution just reported in the press attests to the tremendous role of power generation in the further development of the country's entire national economy. We workers of the Ministry of Power and Electrification understand well that much depends on us. Not only construction sites, industrial enterprises, and agriculture, but also every house and apartment needs electricity. Therefore we will take all measures to accelerate the development of nuclear power engineering.

BRIEFS

NEW TRAWLER -- A new ship, the Antarktida ice breaking trawler, has been prepared for mooring trials at the Okean Shipyard in Nikolayev. The ship can be used both for fishing and fish processing purposes. [Text] [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0230 GMT 13 Sep 84 AU]

ATOMIC HEAT, POWER PLANT -- The country's first atomic heat and power plant is under construction 25 kilometers from Odessa. Work will soon begin on the basic facilities. This will be the country's first atomic station to supply heat and electricity at the same time. The first power block will be put into operation in the next 5-year period. Approximately 4 kilometers away from the main construction site, a settlement is being built for the plant personnel, Teplodar. Several 5- and 9-story houses, dining room, polyclinic, kindergarten, and boiler have already been built there. A large school with a swimming pool is under construction. [Summary] [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1415 GMT 14 Sep 84 AU]

SHIPPING SITUATION IN ARCTIC DESCRIBED

PM201101 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 5 Sep 84 Second Edition p 6

[I. Solovyev "Topical Reportage": "The Unyielding Arctic"]

[Excerpts] Pevek, Magadan Oblast -- The diesel ship Nizhneyansk left the port of Nakhodka on 30 August and set a course for the shores of Chukotka. In the first days of September, the loading of the diesel ship Amderma, which will also deliver freight to the Arctic ports, began in the port of Nagayevo. These voyages are the last for the ships of the Far Eastern Shipping Line; never before has work in the final stage of the navigation season ended so early.

Vladimir Petrovich Zherebyatyev, chief of the maritime operations staff of the Arctic Eastern Region, describes the work of the freight dispatchers, who have learned their lessons from the difficult navigation season of 1983, and the particular features of this year's navigation season.

[Zherebyatyev] Seven icebreakers from the oceangoing class alone, including the nuclear icebreaker Leonid Brezhnev commanded by the experienced Captain V.A. Golokhvastov, are on permanent duty. The icebreakers Admiral Makarov, whose crew is headed by young Captain V.V. Kurbatskiy, and Kapitan Khlebnikov, led by N.P. Litvinenko, are actively at work. The successful escorting of the first convoy to Pevek inspired the crews of these icebreakers, and they have not slackened their pace through the entire navigation season.

Although a large proportion of the freight has already been delivered to Chukotka's ports, much difficult, intensive work still lies ahead. The departure of the dry freight ships from the Sakhalin Shipping Line and the tankers has been delayed, and ships from the west still have to be escorted and unloaded.

However, the ice situation is not standing still. True, the breakup of pack ice which science promised for mid-August was delayed, but heavy pack ice is moving slowly toward the shore, forming difficult crossings in some sections of the shipping route. The equilibrium created by southerly coastal winds, which persisted for a long time, has been disrupted, and the staff is watching the behavior of the ice with concern. In the staff, on the route, and at the ports, every possible measure is being adopted to minimize the possible consequences of dangerous natural phenomena...

TV RETRANSMITTER ERECTED IN TULA OBLAST

PM200851 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Sep 84 First Edition p 3

[Nonstaff correspondent N. Makharinets report: "Signal Through Space"]

[Text] Tula, 17 Sep -- The 60-meter openwork tower of a TV retransmitter has risen skyward on the outskirts of the settlement of Kurkino.

At its foot, is a building with a parabolic antenna on the roof. These installations form part of the complex of a "Moskva" satellite communications reception station that has been commissioned here.

Until recently, the inhabitants of Kurkino and the settlements that sprawl across Kulikovo Pole have experienced difficulties in watching Central Television programs, especially in color. The pictures were blurred. This was because it is about 150 km from here to the nearest ground retransmitter in Tula.

Specialists from the oblast communications administration established that strong television signals could be received through space. Local kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and industrial and transport enterprises took on the expense of installing the technical facilities in the region.

SCIENCE ACADEMY COUNCIL SESSION OPENS IN ARMENIA

GF191504 Yerevan Domestic Service in Armenian 1730 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Excerpts] The 41st session of the USSR Academy of Sciences' Council for Coordination of the Scientific Activity of the Union Republic Academies of Sciences opened at Stepan Shagumyan Hall today.

At 1100, the participants warmly greeted the leaders of the Armenian Communist Party and government, scientists from union republics, and party and soviet officials.

The session was declared open by Anatoliy Aleksandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences and chairman of the USSR Academy of Sciences' Coordination of Scientific Activity of Union Republic Academies of Sciences Council. He talked about the most important tasks facing Soviet scientists.

Fadey Sarkisyan, chairman of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers, warmly greeted the session participants and wished them fruitful activity on behalf of the Armenian Communist Party and Government.

The session adopted decisions according to the reviewed issues.

GENERAL VOROBYEV ON PRECISION WEAPONS DEVELOPMENT

PM210007 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Sep 84 Second Edition p 2

[Article by Major General I. Vorobyev: "Modern Weapons and Tactics" -- first two paragraphs are KRASNAYA ZVEZDA introduction]

[Text] I would like to see articles in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA about the development of military art in modern conditions. In particular, many people are interested in the question of the impact of new weapons on tactics. (From a speech delivered by Colonel V. Samarin at a readers' conference).

At the editorial office's request, Maj Gen Prof I. Vorobyev, doctor of military sciences, answers this reader.

Soviet military science is bold and innovatively resolving the problems arising to confront the art of war. Special attention is being paid to tactics — the field of the art of war in whose sphere the absolute majority of armed forces personnel is engaged. Tactics are a kind of "barometer" of the state of military matters. They are particularly sensitive to any changes in the forces and means of warfare. In a number of instances it is tactics which give "impetus" to the improvement of operational art and strategy.

The emergence of nuclear weapons has given rise to truly revolutionary changes in military matters. There has been a definite redistribution of "spheres of influence" in the art of war as well. The foreign press has published statements casting doubt on the future of tactics, and some bourgeois authors have asserted that the fate of an operation will be decided by "superweapons."

Such views have always been alien to Soviet military science. Our military thinking has proceeded and continues to proceed from the premise that different means of killing and varied forms and methods of combat actions will find an application in the complex and manifold phenomenon that is modern warfare. Combined arms, air, air defense, and naval combat -- that is, tactical actions — will take their proper place in the armed struggle.

The above does not mean that the role and place of tactics, their "relative weight" in the art of war, remain unchanged. With the introduction of nuclear missile weapons into the army, for the first time in military history a situation has come about wherein each level of command -- strategic, operational, and tactical -- has begun to wield autonomous, relatively independent, and highly effective forces and means of combat, and the most powerful means of destruction have been concentrated at the strategic level

Proceeding from this, there has been an increase in tactics' dependence on strategy and operational art, and the interconnection of all components in the art of war has come even closer. However, the increase in the role of the strategic level and, equally, of the operational level with regard to tactics has not led to the reduction of the latter's importance. Combat actions on a tactical scale remain inalienable elements of an operation and of the armed struggle.

The potential of modern tactics is rising sharply. This is connected with the fact that new, more powerful and effective means of armed struggle are arriving in a virtually constant flow to equip the troops and naval forces. Nuclear and conventional weapons are being improved. Foreign military specialists note that it is expected that the new generation of arms will surpass its predecessors several times over in terms of range, dozens of times in terms of yield, and hundreds of times in terms of accuracy.

A further feature of the present stage of development of military equipment is that the proportion of armored and aviation equipment in it is increasing, as is the proportion of various radio electronic and optical electronic facilities and automated systems using microelectronics for the control of troops and weapons. All this is having substantial influence on the development of tactics.

The emergence of new, primarily high-precision, weapons in the armies of the developed capitalist countries is greatly altering the "face" of modern combat by constantly raising the intensity of the fire struggle. Whereas in past wars the predominant place belonged to the proximity firefight, present conditions have seen a sharp increase in the significance not only of the proximity, but also of the long-range firefight -- that is, the simultaneous effect of fire against practically the entire depth of the enemy's combat formation.

Therefore, it is no accident that recent years have seen many armies undertake an intensive search for effective ways of inflicting fire damage on an enemy [ognevoye porazheniye protivnika]. The U.S. Army, for instance, has developed the method of the so-called "deep fire strike" as the most important element of the new "airland operation" concept.

As foreign military specialists observe, the essence of such a strike consists in concentrating, from the very outset of military actions, the center of gravity of the fire effort in attack and defense on hitting an enemy's second echelons and reserves and thereby paralyzing its actions and disrupting the system of troop and weapon control. To this end, at the division level the infliction of fire damage -- according to the experience of NATO army exercises -- is planned to a depth of up to 100 kilometers.

Here, the chief role in the fire struggle is allocated to precision weapons -- "smart" (homing, self-guiding) projectiles, rockets, bombs, jet-propelled salvo fire systems, and means for the remote mining of a locality. For example, the U.S. Army is taking delivery of the 155-mm Copperhead guided projectile with a semiactive homing head that ensures a target hit probability of 0.6 to 0.8 at a range of up to 16 kilometers.

Particular importance abroad is attached to a fundamentally new type of conventional weapon -- search and strike [razvedyvatelno-udarnyy] complexes. In these the means of destruction are coupled with means of reconnaissance based on automated systems ensuring rapid target detection, the preparation of initial firing data, and the precision guidance of the weapon to the target. It is expected that the Assault Breaker-type search and strike complex being created in the U.S. Army will be capable in the space of 1 hour, in the absence of enemy interference, of reconnoitering and hitting (with a 0.6 to 0.7 probability) 15-20 group targets, each the size of a tank company.

It is believed that the employment of high-precision weapons will call for substantial changes in tactics. There will be a sharp increase in the significance of fire in the triad of combined-arms, air, air defense, and naval combat -- fire, strike, and maneuver. The sides' struggle for fire supremacy will attain the utmost intensity. Whereas in the past this struggle was waged sporadically, chiefly during active combat actions, now it will most likely be carried out practically uninterruptedly at all stages of the preparation and waging, both of offensive and defensive fighting. It will be of greater importance to inflict preventive fire strikes with the aim of destroying high-precision weapons systems.

The availability of high-precision weapons considerably increases troops' vulnerability and, accordingly, generates increased requirements for ensuring the survivablity and reliable protection of subunits, for the skillful utilization for this purpose of the natural features of the local terrain, for carefully prepared field defenses, for the implementation of camouflage measures, and for misleading the enemy as regards the subunits' true location.

Success in a battle being waged with quick-acting, long-range, high-precision combat complexes demands active reconnaissance for the purpose of the timely detection of the enemy's preparations to inflict fire strikes, the maintenance of the subunits in constant readiness to repulse the enemy's employment of new weapons systems, and the concealment of measures undertaken in preparation for the battle. It is important to ensure reliable air cover for the subunits, to carry out protective measures in a timely fashion, to anticipate the enemy as regards opening fire, to immediately destroy the enemy's exposed fire weapons, to expertly concentrate the fire effort in order to hit the most important targets, to skillfully organize and accomplish the adjustment of fire in the course of the fighting, to strive for the precise and uninterrupted interaction of all fire weapons, and to organize and effectively wage the radio electronic battle.

The impact of the new weapons on the nature of present-day combat is graphically manifested in the increase of its spatial scale. From the experience of the NATO army exercises, the depth of a division's daily objective is being projected at up to 40-60 kilometers. There has also been a sharp increase in the zone of its advance. Whereas in the last war this constituted 1.5 to 2 kilometers during the achievement of a breakthrough, this figure is now some 10-15 kilometers or more. The increase in the spatial scale of combat also involves a third dimension -- height; that is, the ever more extensive involvement in the sphere of active combat actions of the lower echelon of the airspace, which imparts new qualities to modern combat: it acquires a three-dimensional, ground-air nature.

This is conditioned by the rapid development of aviation means. The role of aviation in combat actions was growing steadily even during World War II, but at that time the ground forces' interaction with it was chiefly effected within the framework of an operation. Now, however, as the experience of local wars has demonstrated, this function is definitely extending to the tactical level also. Aerial combat actions becoming an organically inseparable element of practically any engagement. The solution of any major combat task is now invariably bound up with the air force's active participation in that task. This demands of the combined-arms commanders a profound knowledge of the air force's combat capabilities and the ability to precisely organize and constantly maintain interaction with it during the engagement.

In their turn, air force commanders, and equally the commanders of formations and units of other troop categories and branches of the armed forces, must have a profound knowledge of the fundamentals of present-day combined-arms combat.

A broad discussion of the problems connected with the realization of the "airland operation" concept is currently in progress on the pages of the foreign press. Included among the main advantages of such an operation is the possibility of forestalling the enemy in the infliction of a preventive strike, something which accords most with the aggressive thrust of present U.S. policy.

It is considered that a deep fire strike, in conjunction with the simultaneous landing in the enemy's rear of tactical air (in coastal salients -- naval) assault forces, as well as airmobile units, assault paratroop detachments [desanto-shturmovyye otryady], and helicopter raiding groups, will enable [the attacker] simultaneously to envelop in active combat actions the entire depth of the enemy's tactical dispositions, to capitalize on [realizovat] the results of the fire strikes, and vigorously shift the combat effort into the depth of the enemy's dispositions. Such a form of combat actions is evaluated as the most promising.

As we can see, the considerable changes in the degree of armies' technical equipment are exerting a profound influence on the nature of combat and compelling the theory of tactics -- and indeed, the art of war as a whole -- to seek the appropriate means of preparing and waging combat actions; to seek such work methods for commanders, staffs, and political organizers in the control of troops and naval forces as would accord with the attained level of development of the means of armed struggle.

"We must learn to wage war in the modern fashion," points out Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, USSR minister of defense. "And for this it is necessary, first, to know the enemy and his weapons and tactics well, to organize and carry out reconnaissance skillfully; second, to combine flexibly and uninterruptedly in combat mighty firepower, the deep strike, and the sudden maneuver on land, at sea, and in the air, and to strive for the close interaction of all forces and means; third, to hold firmly in one's hands the threads of the control of troops and weapons in a complex situation, in conditions of massive electronic jamming on the part of the enemy."

Now more than ever before, a creative quest for new ways of resolving combat tasks is required of commanders. Victory will ultimately be on the side of him who, other conditions being equal, is able to surpass the enemy in the effective utilization of weapons and combat equipment.